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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,242—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1898.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	16th ,,
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	23rd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamson	21st ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	4th June.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon	11th ,,
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	18th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	25th ,,
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	2nd July.
* CLYDE	4099	E. Gordon	9th ,,
B.M.L EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	16th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	23rd ,,
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamsom	30th ,,

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ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
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AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	12th Mar. 1898

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
S.S. CITY OF VENICE	2,370	F. Snow.	About the 9th Mar. 1898.

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BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

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FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 29th Feb., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd March, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 23rd March, 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "CULNA," 2.026 tons, on or about 2nd March, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,009 tons, on or about 26th Feb., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

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s.s. Marquis Bacquehem	4409 ,, ,,	May.

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To Trieste or Venice	375
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SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	18th March 1898
			Tuesday.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	10th March.

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,, "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	,,	410	,,	456
,, "H"	,, Roadster, 34lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
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Steingass, F.—A Comprehensive Persian-English Dictionary, including the Arabic Words and Pharses to be met with in Persian Literature, being Johnson's and Richardson's Persian-Arabic and English Dictionary, Minutely revised, enlarged from the latest sources, and entirely reconstructed	60	0
Talbot, Colonel.—Translations into Persian. 2 Vols. Vol. I.—English. Vol. II.—Persian	10	0
Wollaston, A. N.—A Complete Persian English Dictionary. Compiled from Original Sources. Large 4to	27	12
———Small English-Persian Dictionary	7	14
———Translation of the Anvar-i-Sohili	13	2

TIVOLI THEATRE.

SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1898, AT 9 P.M.
MR. K. N. KABRAJI'S POPULAR READINGS
(In Gujerati.)
From "BHOLO DOLO" (Part V.)
being his Parsi adaptation of
S. Lover's "HANDY ANDY."
Admission by Tickets at Annas 4 each,
to all parts of the House.

SIR JAMSETJI JEEJEEBHOY, BART., C. S. I., has kindly consented to preside.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1897, will be paid to Registered Shareholders, on and after TUESDAY, the 8th March, 1898, at the Offices of the Company, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 28th February, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 7th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 28th February, 1898.

TO COLLECTOR OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

A COLLECTION of STAMPS belonging to the estate of E. F. VIEGAS, Deceased, is to be SOLD by the Administrator-General.

Bona-fide intending buyers may view the collection on making application at the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Standard Building, Hornby Row.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 14th and 15th March, 1898, for the purpose of BALLOTING for THREE ELECTIVE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. R. G. Currie, and Mr. I. M. Shields, whose term of office under the Port Trust Act will expire on 31st March, 1898.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber, from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st March, 1898.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Applyto the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE.

THE Meet of the BOMBAY HOUNDS advertised for Thursday, 3rd March, will take place on WEDNESDAY, 2nd March.

H. M. STEUART.
Bombay, 27th February, 1898.

QUICK ROUTE THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—
WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta,
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS.

TO LET.—THE GROUND FLOOR of the above Buildings, which will shortly be completed, suitable for Banks, Mercantile Offices, &c. The Buildings are fitted with the latest improvements. All particulars may be obtained from D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Oriental Life Assurance Company, Albert Building, Bombay.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges, have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh
L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.

(REAL AND IMITATION).

BRAIDS, CORDS,

LACES, FRINGES, &c.,

BULLIONS of every Description for

Embroidering,

RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,

63, King's Cross Road,

LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	39

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

All early applicants will receive
A
COLORED PORTRAIT
ON GOLD MOUNT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN
by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of
"BEEHIVE BRANDY"
To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

NOTICE.

WE have the pleasure to announce that we are APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for INDIA for Messrs. R. H. HALL & Co., the famous Whisky distillers and blenders of Edinburgh and Leith, and can supply their Ye. O. H. M. Whiskies at the following rates:—

per case of 1 doz. bts.
Ye. O. H. M. Whisky
Crown at Rs. 33-12-0

"During the recent visit of the German Emperor to Leith a supply of "Ye. O. H. M." Whisky was placed on board the Yacht HOHENZOLLERN by Messrs. R. H. Hall and Co. of Leith and London."—"The Wine Trade Review, 15 October, 1895.

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Suppliers by the Bottle.

DENISON & CO.,
33, HUMMUM STREET.

In Pamphlet Form
FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK.
At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE: 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANANDRAO, Kalbadavie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANGS Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

INSURANCES.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.
A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5 000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates:—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
BOMBAY.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS............ £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL
UNDER THE NEW
"ENGLISH PREMIUM"
SYSTEM.
THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,17,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
unquestionable Security
being the principal
Features of the Oriental.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
BOMBAY.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.
WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacturer commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in his volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while he rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager
Bombay 20th July, 1

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

R. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., (37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON,
JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

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LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
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COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
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MANILA.
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NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Managers

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND........... £375,000
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"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday.'—The "National Observer," May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a celjuxeux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Moliere—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit, d'etre si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir Monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile, Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a maintes reprises du choc des elements qu'il a assembles, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chaos primitif."—"Revue de l'Histoire des Religions, Janvier—Fevrier, 95.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 3-33m., 0-29a. Low water, 10-33m.
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, annual meeting, Cathedral Schools, 5-30 p.m.
B. V. A. Camp, Mahaluxmi.
Famine Commission, Town Hall.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

Polo.—There will be a game at 5 o'clock, this afternoon.

Theft at the St. George's Hospital.—Dr. Hojel, of St. George's Hospital, has reported to the police the theft of a gold brooch, set with pearls, of the value of Rs. 75, from off his wife's dressing table.

Postal Notice.—With effect from the 1st March 1898, the charges on foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 6, viz., 1s. 3 3-4d. per rupee.

Bhavnagar News.—Our correspondent writes:—On the 22nd ultimo a terrible hurricane blew at Junagadh, Verawal, and Jetalsar with unabated vigour for ten hours, blowing down tress and unroofing houses.—The weather has been foggy and cloudy here for the last three days.

Taking Advantage of Plague Operations.—Gunesh Yeshwant, residing in a room on the first floor of a house at Lohar Chawl, has reported to the police that during his absence from home, on Thursday last, the lock on the room door was opened by the plague authorities, but after inspecting the place they did not lock it up again. The result was that some persons, availing themselves of the opportunity, broke open a box and made off with wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 50.

Alleged Theft of Currency Notes.—Currim Mahomed Ismail, a salt merchant, residing at Bapoo Hajam Street, has reported to the police that during his absence from home for an hour and a-half, on Saturday afternoon, his room was entered by opening the lock on the door with a duplicate key, and a small tin box, containing one currency note for Rs. 1,000 and two for Rs. 100 each, was stolen. The complainant refused to sign any complaint, nor did he allow the police to make any inquiries into the alleged theft.

Accident to a Lady Aeronaut.—News has been received in Bombay that Miss Beaumont, the well-known lady aeronaut, has lately met with a rather serious accident while making a balloon ascent at a place, called Tulhar, in Sind. It is stated that after rising a few yards from the ground she struck against a wall and fractured her leg. The balloon ascended to an altitude of three thousand feet, and thence she descended with the aid of a parachute. Miss Beaumont is now under the treatment of Dr. Henderson, Civil Surgeon of Hyderabad.

The Audacious and Untenable Proposal.—We referred at the time to a letter addressed last month to the Government by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, protesting against an audacious and untenable proposal alleged to have been made for the transfer of the Bhusawal-Nagpore branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company. In reply, the Chamber of Commerce have been informed that no such proposal has yet come before the Government of India.—*Indian Engineering.*

Fire at the Mazagon Mill.—A fire broke out in the blow-room of the Mazagon Mill, at Matharpakady Road, on Sunday. The mill fire appliances were soon brought into requisition, and the fire was extinguished. The outbreak was due to friction caused by a stone in the cotton passing through the machinery. The damage done to the cotton was estimated at Rs. 900, and to the machinery at Rs. 500. The municipal fire engines from various stations were soon on the spot, but were not used, as a line of hoses attached to a standpipe was sufficient to check the flames.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	On New Commander	Latann
Divertimento on Chinese Melodies	The Feast of Lanterns	Glover
Fantasia (No. 1)	Maritana	Wallace
Valse	Annie	Horton
Fantasia	A Pastoral Scene	Ord Hume
Galop	Berlin	Michaelis

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Fraudulent Friend.—Ismael Abba, a Mahomedan, residing at Khetwady, entrusted his friend, named Kurreem, with six gold bangles, valued at Rs. 375, requesting him to pledge them for him. Kurreem, instead of carrying out his friend's request, took the bangles to his house and returned shortly afterwards to the complainant with six similar silver bangles gullded with gold, saying that he could not pledge them as they were false. The complainant informed the police, and on the latter making inquiries, it was ascertained that Kurreem had pledged the six gold bangles with a man in Chuckla and had absconded with the proceeds.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Inspector George charged Munga Oosa, tindal of prow Salamati, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of 250 bags of cotton seed, belonging to a Memon merchant, named Kassum Dada. It appeared from evidence that the accused was entrusted with 400 bags of cotton seed, to be taken to Mangrole, and after receiving clearance certificate he disposed of 250 bags for Rs. 160. On receiving certain information the police arrested him, and the missing bags were discovered in another prow lying in the Carnac Bunder basin. The complainant had insured the goods after their shipment. The magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Fatal Street Accident.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Sayama, aged sixty-five years, residing at Forjett Street. The deceased was weak, and being unable to earn her livelihood, was supported by her daughter, who works as an ayah in the service of a Mahomedan lady, at Nesbit Road. On Monday, the 21st ultimo, deceased left home, with a bundle of bedding over her head to go to the house of her daughter's mistress, at Nesbit Lane. When she got to Bellasis Road, near Treacher and Co.'s establishment, Sayama tripped and fell, sustaining a fracture of the left forearm. She was picked up by some passers-by and was conveyed to the J.J. Hospital, where after the injured arm had been dressed, she was asked to stay, but she refused to do so, and was taken home. However, as there was no one at home to attend her, Sayama was again, on the third day after the accident, taken to the hospital by her daughter. She was detained under treatment, but grew weaker, and died from exhaustion following the injury. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was returned by the jury.

Suffering and Suicide.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Kana Keshowji, aged twenty-one years, lately a servant employed in the service of one Virji Velji, a sugar merchant, and residing at Dongree Street. The deceased had been ailing from a disease for some days past, which had rendered his life miserable. On the evening of the 25th ultimo, Kana took his meal with his wife, and went to sleep in his master's godown. On the following morning, the door of the room, in which he had been sleeping, was found fastened from inside, and on its being forced open, Kana was found lying on the floor quite unconscious. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. He was detained under treatment, but never came to himself again, and died on the following day. It appears that, on Friday afternoon deceased went to an opium vendor's shop at Bhaji Pala Street, and purchased two annas worth of opium, which he must have swallowed after having had his evening meal. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

The Late Mr. Herbert Jones.—An Ahmedabad correspondent writes:—Mr. Herbert Jones, mill manager, died at Ahmedabad, of dysentery, on the 23rd ultimo. He was junior Deacon of Lodge Salem No. 563, S. C., and as a Freemason he was much beloved by his brethren, to whom he had endeared himself by his many estimable qualities. The Rt. Wor. Master and the brethren, therefore, assembled in large numbers to pay the last sad office of respect to departed merit. At 5-15 p.m., the cortege formed, four of his friends bearing the coffin to the hearse. Mrs. Jones, Mr. Taylor, Brigade-Surgeon Bartholomeusz, Mr. F. G. Lynde, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mr. and Miss McAfee, Messrs. K. N. Wadia, H. C. Stewart, Smith, and Tonge, Mr. and Mrs. Berger, Messrs. B. N. Aga, E. D. Talati, and many others followed. On the coffin being removed from the hearse a large number of wreaths were placed upon it, and after an impressive funeral service, performed by the Revd. Mr. E. T. Davies, the body was resigned to the earth, Mr. Jones' numerous friends casting in flowers as a last tribute of respect and affection. Mr. Jones was very popular and had many qualities of head and heart, which won him golden opinions both in lodge and in outside life. He was only thirty years of age, and has left a widow and one little son to mourn his loss.

Fatal Carriage Accident to a Young Parsee.—Mr. Burjorji Dadabhoy Cassinath, a young Parsee, aged twenty-five years, employed as a clerk in the office of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, and residing at Frere Road, was about 10 o'clock, on Sunday night, returning in his own carriage from Nepean Sea Road, when on arriving at the Gowalia Tank Road, the horse attached to the carriage took fright and bolted. The coachman, Govind Rama, tried his utmost to stop the horse but the animal got beyond his control and continued his mad career. When the vehicle was passing at a terrific speed through the Nana's Chauk, at Girgaum, Burjorji, who had up to this time preserved admirable presence of mind, took a jump from it and fell on his head on to the ground, fracturing the skull. He was picked up unconscious and was being conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, when he died on the way. The carriage then went over the Kennedy Bridge and collided with a vehicle belonging to a Hindu merchant, named Premchund. Both the carriages were considerably damaged, but none of the other occupants were injured. Information of the death of the deceased was sent to the coroner, who allowed the relatives of the deceased to take the body to his house at Frere Road. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at Frere Road, when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

Thana News. Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Mohsin Badrudin Tyabji, I. C. S., Acting Sessions Judge of Thana, left for Kolaba Zilla, on circuit, last week. He is now at Mahad, and inspecting the official work of Rao Saheb Kelkar, the Subordinate Judge of that place.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hay, I. S. C., is appointed on special duty in connection with the bubonic plague at the Kalyan Railway station, in the Thana District.—Under section 13, clause 2 of the Election Rules, Dr. Framroz Ardesir Moos, President of the Thana Municipality, has published, for the information of rate-payers, the following names of candidates, who have applied for the seats in the Thana Municipal Board, for a triennial term, commencing from 1st April next:—Messrs. Vinayek Ramchunder Gokhale, Parmanund Ramkrishna, Ramchunder Ganesh Phatak, Shaik Abdul Rahiman, Dr. Lazarus Abraham, and Messrs. Sakharam Keshev Bhagvat, Gopinath Mahipat Kharkar, Nilkant Ramchunder Kotwal, Yeshvant Damodher Chatre, Anant Mahadev Choubal, Bapuji Jamsetji Nazar, Govind Vishvanath Apte, Vinayak Hari Dongre, Narayan Govind Chaphekar, Balkrishna Dadaji Pathare, Kawasji Byramji Divecha, Krishna Bapu Nakhwa, Nowroji Jamsetji Antia, Merwanji Nowroji Antia, Tribhowan Jamnadas, Sadashiv Odhavji Joshi, and Mr. Krishnaji Kasinath Phadke.—At the instance of Gungadhar Balkrishna, Municipal Inspector, a barber, named Narayan Kushaba, was tried by the City Magistrate, under the special rules of the Epidemic Diseases Act, for concealing a plague case, which occurred in his house, on the Bombay Road, last month, and on conviction he was fined Rs. 10, on Friday last.—Laxuman Mahadoo, a peon belonging to the Customs Department, and two Dhedas, who were charged with personating plague officers and extorting money from the villagers in Khairna-Mahal, were tried by the Second-Class Magistrate of Salsette, on Tuesday last. The magistrate, having examined the patel of Belapur and the police, postponed the case until to-morrow, the 28th instant.—There are 16 men and 20 women (total 36 persons) under observation in the Thana Segregation Camp, near the Railway station, to-day.—The mornings and evenings are somewhat cold here. The thermometer (at the Thana Civil Hospital) marks 67 degrees, and rises at noontime to 88 and 90 degrees in the shade.

Ahmedabad News.—Our correspondent writes:—A very chilly wind has been blowing during the last week, and has increased the cases of influenza and pneumonia in the city. From this the medical experts presage that this has contaminated the air, and is likely to induce the generation of plague germs here. With a view to take all precautions against the prevalence of plague, the Municipality caused the burning of sulphur and other disinfectants in all the "poles" inhabited by the Hindus. Fortunately no cases have yet occurred.—The Deshi Dramatic Company are going to perform this night, on the boards of the Bhavan Theatre, the burlesque on "Quarantine and the Municipal Election," specially composed on the occasion by Mr. Dayabhai Dhotaji, the proprietor of the company. Complimentary tickets have been issued for "dress circle" by the proprietor, and a very large audience is expected in other classes.—Hira Bhavan was charged with the murder of Moti Gala, a koli and a mill-hand of Ahmedabad. The accused was placed on trial before the Sessions Judge and a jury last week, when Mr. Chunilal Rugnathdas Vakil appeared for the accused, and Mr. Manibhai Bhagubhai for the Crown. Besides some circumstantial evidence of blood-stained clothes and other articles belonging to the accused, which were found near the scene of the offence, there was some proof to show that the deceased was seen in the company of the accused the day previous to the discovery of his corpse. The motive assigned for the murder was that deceased was instrumental in causing the elopement of the wife of the accused, who was induced by some other person. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the court acquitted and discharged the accused.—Complaints have frequently been made to the Kaira authorities by people kept in quarantine there for not laying open the Premchand Roychand Dharmsalla to the public, for whom it is purposely intended by its beneficent donor. The dharmsalla has one storey with ten rooms attached to it, which is large enough to hold thirty inmates at this juncture, when the accommodation is so very scanty at present. The whole of the dharmsalla is now occupied by the Government plague officers, to the great annoyance of the suffering public. It is earnestly hoped that the Government will be pleased to issue orders to the Kaira authorities to vacate the offices and remove them to some other locality near the station convenient to them. The temporary sheds erected there are very wretched and not habitable for healthy people. The more they suffer now owing to the chilly and wet weather that is prevalent there at present—Mr. L. M. Wadia, barrister-at-law, has undertaken, on behalf of the local bar, to issue invitations to the leading citizens here, to meet Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narotumdas Nanawati, the First Class Sub-Judge, at a tea party, at his bunglow Greenfield Villa, on Sunday next, at 5 p.m. Mr. Nanavati has acted as Sub-Judge here for some two months, during which time he has given great satisfaction, not only to the members of the bar, but also to the parties coming before him as suitors in his judicial capacity as Sub-Judge. He is now transferred to Thana.

Damaun News.—More than an hour before daybreak, on Friday, the residents of Lower Damaun were delightfully aroused from their sleep by the sweet tunes of the Government band, which was parading through all the streets of the city, playing music and followed by dozens of persons firing crackers. On enquiry it was learnt that it was the birth-day of Mr. Antone Fernandes, a passed student of the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Medical School, at Ahmedabad, who had rendered very valuable service during the last most virulent epidemic of plague in Lower Damaun in having at the risk of his life treated hundreds of plague-stricken persons at all hours of the day, as well as of night, and visiting poor people free of charge, and that Mr. Antone's patients, friends, and admirers, in recognition of these inestimable services, intended to celebrate his birth-day by having rejoicings throughout the city. An address was ready to be presented to him on behalf of the people, but it had to be put off owing to the absence of Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwala. During the day hundreds of persons, belonging to all classes, paid visits to Mr. Antone and wished him happiness and prosperity. In the evening more than a hundred persons of all castes gathered at the residence of Mr. Antone, which was illuminated, and were treated with choice refreshments, the Hindus with pansopari and sugar cakes. Mr. Makooji Jamset-Makoojina, in proposing in Gujerati the toast of the evening, the health and prosperity of Mr. Antone, observed that it was a remarkable coincidence that his grandfather, Mr. Antone Fernandes (senior), who is now an octogenarian, and working as a medical practitioner, had rendered valuable service during the most serious cholera epidemic in 1868, and for which his Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal had rewarded him by bestowing upon him the high honor of Cavalier of the Order of Christ; that his father, Mr. Emiliano Fernandes, after serving Government in a high post, was enjoying a well-earned pension and had a seat in the Municipal Corporation. That it was gratifying to note that Mr. Antonh Fernandes had been walking in the footsteps of his respected ancestors in being useful to the city and painstaking as a medical practitioner and kind to the poor. Mr. Makooji wished Mr. Antone a long life and a brilliant career of usefulness to the city. The toast was drunk by all Parsees and Christians there present amidst deafening "vivas." Mr. Antone Fernandes rose, evidently prepared to make a long reply in English but before he had finished his panegyric upon Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwala, whom he named the father of the people, for the great patronage and support he had received from him in carrying on his plague-work, he was overcome by his feelings and sat down amidst loud cheers. An unusually large number of Christian ladies were present. At 1 a.m. the whole company dispersed. The harmony of the occasion was threatened to be disturbed by the tolling of the fire-alarm bell precisely at 8 p.m., but the fire, which was at a distance of two hundred yards behind Chipa's temple, was soon extinguished by the timely exertions of the towns people.

The Madras Governor's visit to Bobbili was marked by some very cordial speech-making. Referring to His Excellency, the Rajah remarked:—It is a rare fortune for a Province to be presided over by such a statesman, a statesman who, by a life which has been devoted to his country's service, has added to the high gifts of nature a vast store of practical knowledge and experience, and who, while he is ready to listen to the popular voice and official advice, is at the same time capable of maintaining his own independence of judgment." Of the Rajah, Sir Arthur Havelock remarked in just appreciation: "The Rajah is a man of literary ability; he has also been an observant traveller; he is a large landowner who knows how to work his property to the best possible advantage; and he is, I can testify, a most valuable member of my Legislative Council, representing there the interests of the large landed proprietary of the Madras Presidency. I can only say that I wish that we had many more men in the Madras Presidency and in India like the Rajah of Bobbili."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	11
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	2	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	4	1	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	0	2	26
	Chuckla	0	1	
	Umarkhady	9	4	
	Dongri	3	0	
C	Market	8	2	44
	Dhobi Talao	3	7	
	Fanaswady	6	1	
	Bhuleshwar	2	1	
	Khara Talao	3	1	
	Kumbharwada	10	3	
D	Khetwadi	2	3	21
	Girgaum	5	2	
	Chowpaty	1	0	
	Walkeshwar	5	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	2	
E	Mazagon	19	2	58
	Tarwady	0	2	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	3	4	
	Tardeo	0	1	
	Byculla	8	5	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	1	2	10
	Sewree	2	0	
	Sion	1	1	
G	Mahim	2	1	9
	Worlee	4	1	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-P. & Unknown	36	1	1
	Hospitals.			
	Parsee		2	121
	Jain		4	
	Grant Road		7	
	St. George's		0	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		0	
	Jain, Parel		3	
	Telegu		2	
	Ripon Road		1	
	Hindu		7	
	Shikarpuri & Multani		2	
	Arthur Road		16	
	Modh and Parwar		1	
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modykhana		8	
	3rd Bhoiwada		2	
	Port Trust		2	
	Madanpura		1	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		1	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		2	
	Bhatia		5	
	Cutchi Memon		2	
	Tatanpura		2	
	Govt. House, Parel		6	
	Maratha		16	
	Narielwadi		6	
	Nizampura		0	
	Total	139	150	301
	Total plague deaths to date	21,924	19,423	
	Same date last year	106	100	213
	Total mortality same date 1896	...	..	73

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	1

PROPOSED REFORM IN REGISTRATION OF DEATHS.

GOVERNOR INVITES REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIVE COMMUNITY.

POLICE COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS OBJECT TO MAHOMEDANS.

With reference to a statement in the evening paper, headed "New Plague Measures," we are informed on the best authority that the statements made therein are absolutely incorrect. They have probably arisen out of the fact that last week his Excellency the Governor invited certain number of the leading members of the various communities for the purpose of discussing with them the practicability of voluntary arrangements for improving the system of ascertaining causes of death. Mahomedan, Hindu, and Parsee gentlemen attended. His Excellency pointed out the necessity for a reliable agency, and suggested that each community should consider whether it could not select a sufficient number of thoroughly trustworthy and capable persons to undertake this duty The suggestions of his Excellency were favourably received, and it was arranged that those present should discuss methods with their respective communities and the date was fixed when they should return to his Excellency the Governor with a definite scheme for carrying out the suggestions of the Governor. Yesterday, a number of Mahomedans attended the office of the Commissioner of Police, at his invitation, with a view of having matters explained to them, and not, as is implied elsewhere, for the purpose of entering a protest; explanations were given, and the representatives went away with a clear understanding that no drastic measures were in contemplation, and that any suggestions which they would make as regards the object in view would receive the most careful consideration at the hands of H. E. the Governor. The Mahomedans were perfectly satisfied when the real object of the Government was explained to them, and when they were assured that no hard rules were to be enforced, and that the Government would be glad to receive suggestions from them which would enable them to discover methods by which to arrive at the correct cause of death. As the matter stands at present, the Government have only invited the opinion of Mahomedans and others through the Police Commissioner.

PROPOSED RE-IMPOSITION OF QUARANTINE.

With reference to the correspondence that is passing between Government and the Plague Committee on the subject of the re-imposition of quarantine on in-coming passengers, it is understood that while Government are desirous that the quarantine should be imposed at Kalyan or at least out of Bombay, the Plague Committee are of opinion that it should be carried out within the island.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Colaba District a case of plague was detected at the Cotton Green, and was removed to the Modikhana Hospital. In the Fort District six cases were recorded, as under: two cases at Hornby Road, and one each at Fuller Road, Police Court Lane, Borah Bazaar Street, and Mungesh Serai Street. Three cases, belonging to other districts, were also removed from the district to different hospitals. In the Mandvie ward six cases of plague and one of suspicious fever were removed to hospitals. No deaths from plague were recorded. In C ward (north) Kumbarwada section showed two cases and six deaths; Khara Talao section one case and two deaths, and Bhuleshwar two cases and two deaths. In the same ward four cases and one death were recorded in the Market section; five cases and three deaths in the Dhobie Talao section, and three cases and no deaths in the Fanaswady section. In D ward (west), Dr. Shroff certified one death from plague, and removed one case of plague from Tardeo Road. In the same ward (east), Dr. Foy removed a suspicious case of plague. Dr. Seervai removed a suspicious case of plague from No. 93, Girgaum Back Road, to the Parsee Fever Hospital. He also examined a dead body. Dr. Jather removed a case of plague. Eleven contacts were removed. In E ward Byculla section showed nine cases and two deaths; Mazagon section two deaths; Kamatipura section four cases and two deaths; and Tardeo section three cases and one death. Thirty-one contacts were removed. In the Parel and Mahim wards, two cases of plague and four of suspicious fever were removed to hospitals. Six deaths were recorded, and eleven contacts removed to a camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 546, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,297, making a total of 2,843 persons. Departures by sea 1,350, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,486, making a total of 3,836 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals 993 persons From 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. yesterday:—Arrivals by sea 428, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,159, making a total of 2,587 persons. Departures by sea 887, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,403, making a total of 3,290 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals, 703 persons.

INOCULATION.

The number of persons inoculated with Professor Haffkine's prophylactic lymph in the Khosro Lodge Bangalow, at Nesbit Lane, on Saturday, was:—Khojas 137, and other nationalities 32. Total to date:—Khojas 6,091, and other nationalities 1,364. Grand total 7,455. Out of 6,091 Khojas, 1,602 have been re-inoculated.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday, 752 persons were detained under observation in the Modikhana Camp, and 852 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Yesterday, 97 deaths from plague were recorded in the various plague hospitals, and 1,310 patients remained in them.

FOUND DEAD.

A Hindu man, name unknown, aged about thirty-five, was found lying dead near the Foras Road Dharmsalla, on Sunday morning. The district medical officer examined the body and certified the death to be due to plague.—Another Hindu, named Saikoo Dewji, aged thirty years, residing at De Lisle Road, was found dead on the footpath of the same road by the police. The body was examined by the district medical officer, who pronounced it to be a case of plague.

A DEAD BODY LEFT UNREMOVED IN THE STREET.

A correspondent, signing himself "M. V.," writes:—I live at Cavel, in a locality entirely inhabited by Christians. A little beyond, and in continuation with ours, is the locality inhabited by Hindus, mostly of the lower orders. Last evening, a little before half-past five o'clock, a Hindu, apparently of the labouring class, who was hardly able to support himself, emerged from a Hindu quarter, and before he had gone many paces, fell to the ground, opposite a Christian house, the inmates of which were at that time going to attend the evening service. The sensation created in the family by this incident may well be imagined, as the man seemed very ill and was gasping. A few minutes later the man seemed to have recovered a little, and was able to crawl a few paces further, when he again fell. The police was in the meanwhile communicated with, and soon after two native policemen came upon the scene. The man was then removed to the roadside, and one of the policemen, leaving the other in charge of the fallen man, appears to have gone for the doctor. At about 7-30 the man expired, and there he lay,—the policeman in charge the whole of Sunday night, and it was only this morning, more than twelve hours after his death, that some official came on the scene to verify the cause of the death. And during the whole time the neighbourhood was in a state of alarm, and though it is almost nine o'clock in the morning (Monday), as I write, the corpse remains unremoved. This is simply disgraceful. I hope these few lines containing a simple statement of facts without comments will catch the eyes of the proper authorities, and that they will take immediate measures to prevent a repetition of similar incidents.

INSPECTION AND PURDAH LADIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—How is it that with all the troubles of Poona in connection with the plague regulations, the same unhappy circumstances are being repeated in Bombay? If search parties of soldiers are necessary, is it not possible that each party visiting the zenanas should have a lady with it? It is exceedingly trying for the women to have a band of men suddenly invade their premises, and more especially when our men, ignorant of the customs of the people, insist on breaking in upon the privacy of widows lately bereaved of their husbands. The seclusion of these women is such, that for four and a-half months after the decease of their husbands they sit in absolute retirement, and are not supposed to look upon the face of a boy, much less upon that of a man! What would be said to such unseemly intrusion on our own people should they wish to hide their sorrow, on the loss of dearly loved ones, in the privacy of their own apartments? And what must be the feelings of these purdah ladies, who even in ordinary circumstances are not accustomed to the freedom of intercourse which we enjoy, and who moreover are bound by their religion, and strong public opinion, as with an iron band, to observe these regulations. Bitter complaints have been made to me of the intrusion of the soldiers, and two particular cases cited of widows, where it was with the utmost difficulty the men were prevented breaking in upon their retirement. The men doubtless acted under orders, and this being so, no one can blame them for the simple discharge of their duty; but it is equally our duty to warn those in authority of the risk they run by acting in a manner so contrary to the customs and prejudices of these purdah women of the Mahommedan race. All the various plague restrictions imposed by a well meaning Government upon a people who at the best do not see much good in them, are hard enough to bear, and surely they need not be made any harder; and if the lady doctors at this time are too busy to take part in the search parties, surely there are other ladies who would gladly volunteer to lend their aid so as to make the trial less endurable to the poor timid women. The feeling of discontent and ill-will is running very high, and it behoves us to take warning.—Yours, &c.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

THE SARASWAT BRAHMIN HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Owing to the prevalence of the bubonic plague in Bombay, many generous and rich persons of different castes have come forward and helped in opening hospitals for their respective castes. But, unfortunately, for the Saraswat Brahmins there is no hospital with special arrangments for treatment to which they can turn in case of necessity. The consequence has been that if a member of the Saraswat community gets ill, he is removed either to the Hindu Fever Hospital or Arthur Road Hospital, where, owing to a large number of patients receiving treatment, special arrangement for his treatment is obviously impossible. I need hardly say that I have no wish to complain against either of the said hospitals, which are doing the greatest possible good to the native community in general; but it is obvious that the greater the number of patients there are in a hospital the less is the possibility of patients getting proper nursing. Such being the case, the need for a hospital for Saraswat Brahmins specially is as clear as the noon-day. I do not know why the rich Saraswats should be so utterly unmindful of the plainest duty which they owe to their community at such a critical juncture. There is again a sufficiently large number of medical practitioners amongst the Saraswat Brahmins, and, I belive, they will be only too willing to help their brethren at this time as far as lies in their power, provided opportunities are offered to them. As regards funds I do not for one moment believe that there will be any difficulty in that respect; for there are many generous and charitably disposed persons in the caste who can, if they will, do everything that is necessary so far as funds are concerned. So, you see, there is, as a matter of fact, no want of funds; but there is obviously a lamentable want of that sense of duty which is being admirably manifested even by less favoured communities. I would, in fine, entreat all my charitably disposed Saraswat friends to loosen the string of their purses and have a special hospital erected for their community in the Charni Road Gardens (near that of the Pathare Prabhu, or somewhere else). I have no doubt that the plague authorities may with confidence be relied upon for a grant of a suitable site for the purpose, provided it is not too late to apply for it.—Yours, &c.,

Feb. 26. B. V. S.

THE TABERNACLE IN THE WILDERNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Pastor Handley Bird, of Coimbatore, is to commence "The Tabernacle in the Wilderness," with a model tabernacle by way of illustration, in Bombay, on Sunday the 13th March at about 8 or 8-30 p.m. each evening. It may be in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Apollo Bunder; but I think this deserves a far larger place such as the Framjee Cowasjee Hall. Pastor Bird left Madras last night for Comibatore, where he resides with a wife and two children. I do not think the good people of Madras were at all aware of the character of the man they had among them. It was shortly after he left last night for Coimbatore that I learned (and that by dint of asking straight out) from a very reliable person that Pastor Bird neither gets nor takes any monthly salary, but lives in simple Faith and absolute dependence on God. Judging by externals one would imagine him to be financially well off, which, I believe, is not so; its just the contrary. He is a fine young Scotsman, with a remarkably rich powerful voice, and an earnest fluent, impressive, intelligent, clear and simple delivery; and one well worth going both to see and hear. Our Jewish brethren, too, in Bombay, I think, should, if possible, go and hear this gifted man.—Yours, &c.,

A. WELL-WISHER.

Madras, Feb. 26.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

DISPUTE REGARDING CHURCH PROPERTY AT LOWER MAHIM.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST A BISHOP AND VICARS.

IGNACIO FRANCISCO DE PENHA AND OTHERS vs. JOSE FRANCISCO RODRIGUES AND OTHERS.

The plantiffs prayed that it might be declared that the funds and properties known as Fabrica and Bens Pensionarios belong to the parishioners and congregation of the church of N. S. de Salvacao at Lower Mahim; that the parishioners are entitled to the possession and management of the funds and properties free from the control of the defendant, the Bishop of Damaun; that the defendants other than the said Bishop and the vicar might be decreed to make full discovery of the property and funds, and the books, papers and documents of the church; and that the defendants might be restrained by injunction from interfering with the duties and powers conferred upon the plaintiffs by the general meeting held in August 1896, and that in the meantime, a receiver be appointed of the property, funds, &c. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Sebastiao Joseph Abreo was recalled, and in further examination by Mr. Scott, said that, at the meeting in question, the Bishop said that Father Henriques was desirous of taking the administration of the properties belonging to Pensionarios and manage them in the same manner as his predecessor. The administrators and wardens present strongly objected to such a course. If he wanted to take the administration, they said, six wardens should be appointed conjointly with him. After much discussion, it was eventually agreed that two presons should be appointed along with Father Henriques, whereupon Rodrigues, a defendant in the case, and Mendonca, who was now dead, were appointed and from that time three of them managed the property. One of the two wardens was appointed by the Bishop, and the others by the wardens to the two confraternities. From that time the Bens Pensionarios was managed by the vicar and the two wardens. The accounts were never presented either to the wardens of the confraternities or the parishioners. Witness did not know who kept the accounts. The vicar and Rodrigues had been managing the fund since the death of Mendonca. In 1891 he ceased to be the administrator of the property of Salvacao. He was turned out by the Bishop. That was the Bishop's order (produces it.) The meeting referred to in the letter was the meeting held on the 3rd July, 1891, for the purpose of electing administrators and wardens. On the death of Braz Fernandes, there was a meeting held on the 23rd November 1890 for the purpose of electing a committee, witness and Mosello put up a placard near the church door, disiring that no hasty action should be taken, and that the meeting should be postponed. The meeting was held with regard to the placard. Witness was not present at the meeting nor at the meeting held on the 7th December. He was present at the meeting held on the 26th April 1891. He had signed the minutes, and it was a correct statement of what passed at the meeting. A letter dated 14th April had been written to the Bishop, signed by J. M. De Monte, the chairman of the provisional committee. Witness was present at the meeting of the 10th May, and the minutes written by Nunes correctly set out what passed at the meeting

Mr. Scott read the proceedings of the meetings at which the witness was present and where the vicar was asked to render the accounts of properties in his charge. The minutes went to show that there was a great deal of ill-feeling between the parishoners and the vicar, the former making allegations against the late Rev. Braz Fernandes, the vicar, who was alleged to have bequeathed to his heirs property belonging to the church.

His Lordship: Is there any charge of personal misappropriation?

Mr. Scott said there was a suggestion that the late vicar bequeathed property belonging to the church. Some of the properties were transferred to the wardens, who were allowed to sell them at great personal profit.

His Lordship: It looks a if there were irregularities, but there was no misappropriaton of property.

Mr. Scott said a committee was appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the matter, and they fully went into it.

Witness, continuing, said that he (witness) replied to the Bishop's letter, turning him out of his position. The newly-elected board took steps to ask the vicar to give over charge of books and papers; first be refused to do so. J. M. De Monte and C. D. Nunes, who took an active part at the meetings, were excommunicated by the Bishop, that is to say they could not attend mass, and in fact ceased to belong to the church. Witness remembered a letter being sent in July 1891 to Henriques and other members of the old board of administration by Messrs Conroy and Brown, solicitors, asking them to deliver up books, papers, documents, and funds to the new board of administration The vicar and the old board did not hand over the properties to witness after that letter. There were two suits filed in respect of the properties of the confraternities.

Mr. Inverarity contended that, as the two plaints were put in the written statements filed in connection with them should also be on record. The written statements were also put in.

Witness, continuing, said that after the two suits had been filed, the Bishop had an interview on the 28th April 1892 with some of the parishioners at his residence at Colaba. Witness was present on the occasion. Those were the minutes of the interview (produced). As the Bishop promised to appoint committees to enquire into the matter, the suits were withdrawn and the Bishop went to Europe, where he remained for about two years. The parishioners wrote two letters to the Bishop in Portugal. During his absence the Bishop had appointed a governing body to manage the affairs of his diocese.

Mr. Scott read a letter written by the parishioners to the Bishop in which they stated the Rev. Henriques, the vicar, had been instigating people to assault those who were attempting to obtain an account of the administration of the property; that those who took part in assaulting the parishioners had been convicted and fined by the magistrate; and that on the matter being reported to the police, the parishioners were informed that, if any more assaults took place, the Rev. Henriquss would be bound over. The letter contained several other allegations against the Rev. Henriques, the parishioners praying the Bishop to remove him from the church.

Witness, continuing, said the facts stated in the letter were true. That was the second letter sent to the Bishop, who referred them to the governing body. The Bishop returned in 1894. On the Bishop's return in 1894, the parishioners wrote to him, asking to have an interview with him at his residence at Colaba. The Bishop appointed a Sunday evening at 5 p.m., when about 200 persons waited upon him. The matters stated in the petition were discussed, the chief of them being the appointment of a commission to examine all the accounts of the church. Four persons were appointed members of the commission, and Rev Faria, vicar of the church of Dabul, was appointed president of the commission. The commission afterwards commenced the work of investigation, and continued it for seven or eight months, at the end of which they made a report. The Bishop held a meeting, at which it was revolved to call a general meeting of the parishioners but the meeting was never called. Subsequent correspondence took place between the commissioners and the Bishop; but there was no result of the commission. Afterwards the Revd. Henriques announced that he had been transferred from Mahim to Bandora. Father DeSouza was appointed vicar at Mahim. A meeting of the parishioners was held at Dadur on the 17th November 1895, at which several resolutions were passed. The parishioners were anxious that Henriques should leave the parish at once. Several of the defendants took part in the proceedings of the meeting and acquiesced in them. After that meeting the Bishop wrote a letter to Henriques. In November, 1825, witness had ceased to act with the administrators and wardens. Rodrigues afterwards got possession of the books, documents and papers of the parish. On the 1st December, 1895, Mr. DeSouza succeeded Henriques, and on the 3rd December, a letter was written to Rodrigues to hand over the books, papers, documents, and cash received by him from Henriques. In January 1896 the new vicar was requested by letter to call a general meeting of the parishioners. On the 2nd February, 1896, a general meeting was held, previously to which a preliminary meeting was held, at which latter three of the defendants were present. It was agreed that a general meeting should be called for the election of the Fabriqueiro, and for nothing else. The vicar's proposals were in conformity with the Bishop's letter. Witness produced the minutes of proceedings of the meeting of 2nd February. The vicar was in the chair, and certain resolutions were passed. Soon after the meeting a letter was written to the Bishop requesting him to call a meeting of the parishioners for the election of administrators and wardens, &c. Another meeting was held on the 1st March, at which witness was not present. The next meeting was held on the 2nd August, of which notices had been inserted in the local newspapers.

The court then adjourned till this (Tuesday) morning

A considerable number of native officers Non-Commissioned Officers and Sepoys are gazetted to the Order of Merit for gallantry during the operations in Bajour. Among them are Havildar Ali Gul of the Guides, who took ammunition to a company of the 35th Sikhs on September 16th, when after advancing too far in the hills, the company found its line of retirement cut off by the Mamunds: Gunner Fateh Ali, who shilded Lieutenant Wynter with his body, and was severely wounded during the sharp fight which took place the night when General Jeffreys with a few straggling troops found himself belated in a thunderstorm and Subedar Mangal Singh, who rescued Lieutenant Cassels while the 35th Sikhs were retiring under a heavy fusillade from the enemy.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company took place at its registered office, 32, Elphinstone Circle, yesterday, at 2-15 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram occupied the chair.

The following report of the directors, with the audited accounts for the year ending 31st December 1897, was submitted to the meeting for its approval:—

The directors have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the accounts for the year ending 31st December 1897. The Profit and Loss account shows a balance to credit of Rs. 83,133-12-3, including Rs. 3,064-8-2 brought forward from last year. With this sum your directors propose to pay a dividend of Re.1-8-0 per share equal to 6 per cent, which will absorb Rs. 50,362-8-0 to set aside Rs. 30,000 to depreciation account and carry forward the balance of Rs. 2.771-4-3. There were 71 additional lines including those at Ahmedabd connected during the year, yielding a revenue of Rs. 10,775 and on 31st December 1897, there were 814 Exchange and private lines at work in Bombay, Kharachi and Ahmedabad with a total gross of Rs. 1,41,219-0-0. It is gratifying and augurs well for its future success that the company should have been able make such fair progress during the year, when the trade of the port has been seriously affected by plague and famine. The establishment of a Telephone Exchange at Ahmedabad to which reference was made in the last report, was successfully carried through during the year, the Exchange being opened with 34 subscribers on the 17th July last. On the 31st December, 1897, there were 41 subscribers connected, yielding a revenue of Rs. 5,385-0-0, which will return a fair profit on the capital expenditure. Your directors hope that the number of connections will increase from year to year, and that in time this branch will prove a valuable adjunct to the company's business. A satisfactory feature of the working of this Exchange is that the telephone is already very extensively used by the subscribers, showing that the service is greatly appreciated by them.

Mr. F. C. Macrae resumed his seat on the Board on his return to Bombay in August last, in place of Mr. T. Fraser.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., and Mr. Gordhandas Khatau retire by rotation under clause 91 of the Articles of Association but are eligible for re-election.

The meeting passed the report with the accounts, sanctioned a dividend of Re. 1-8 per share, re-elected the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and Mr. Gordhandas Khatau as directors and appointed Messrs. Alex. F. Ferguson and Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji as auditors for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LD.

The twenty-sixth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Albert Building, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram in the chair.

The following report of the directors, for the year ended on 31st March, 1897, was laid before the meeting for its adoption:—

During the year ending 31st December, 1897, 137 proposals were made to the company for guaranteeing sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 1,91,950, of which there have been accepted and completed 128 aggregating Rs. 1,81,250. On the new policies effected during the year, the annual premia amount to Rs. 2,480-2-0. During the year 50 bonds, guaranteeing Rs. 1,16,000, have lapsed by change of employment or otherwise, without loss to the association. There has been no claim preferred during the year on account of guarantee obligations. The revenue of the year ending 31st December, 1897, as appears from the accounts certified by the auditor, appended hereto, amounts to Rs. 22,027-9-10, with last year's balance of Rs. 8,115-3-0, the expenditure, including advertisements printing charge, license tax and law charges, &c., has been Rs. 4, 189-8-9. The sum set aside on account of dividend for 1896 Rs. 5,000 and the sum added to reserve fund Rs. 3,000, making total expenditure Rs. 12,189-8-9; which deducting from the revenue leaves divisible surplus of Rs. 9,838-1-1. Of this amount the sum of Rs. 5,500 is recommended to be carried to the reserve fund, and out of the balance of Rs. 5,338-1-1 the directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the paid-up capital for the year ending 31st December, 1897, at the rate of 10 per cent., which will absorb Rs. 5,000 carrying forward a balance of Rs 338-1-1 to next year's account. One of the directors, E. R. Smetham, Esq., and the auditor, M. M. Dadina, Esq., retire, but offer themselves for re-election. The directors congratulate the shareholders on the steady progress of the institution.

The shareholders having approved of and adopted the report with the audited balance sheet sanctioned the sum of Rs. 4,500 to be carried to the reserve fund declared a dividend of 10 per cent. to be paid on and after 8th March 1898, and re-electing the retiring director Mr. E. R. Smetham and auditor Mr. M. M. Dadina, dispersed with the customary vote of thanks to the chair.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

POMFLET CLASS RACE.

The Pomflet Class Race of Wednesday, 16th February, will be re-sailed on Thursday, 3rd March. Start at 4 p.m.

HIGH COURT.—March 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

To vary Commissioner's Report.

617-97—Little and Co—Dadabhai Dajibhoy Baria vs Jamsetji Dadabhai Baria—Ardeshir H and D. Part heard.

Testamentory Suits.

42 97—Maganlal and R—Jamsetjee Acharwalla vs Dossibai—Jehangir and S.

To vary Commissioner's Report.

339-84—Little and Co—L A Watkins vs C F Farran and others—Pestonjee R and K.

Postponed Long Causes.

184-97—Hiralal M and M—Abdul Kaysure Ebrahim vs Ladkibai and others—Muljee and R.

1-97—Thakurdas D and C—Khimjee Jairam Narronjee vs Vithaldas Pranjiwandas and others—Matubhai and J.

246-95—Payne G and S—Harishanker Damoder vs Tejee Kaya—Shamrao P.

138-93—Thakurdas D and C—Hajee Saboo Sidick and another vs Ghandhi Dawood Mohomed—Wadia and G.

617-96—Hiralal M and M—Tribhuwandas Vanarsey vs Vallji Karimjee and others—Maganlal and R, and R S Brown and Co.

596-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Tullackchand Bhanaji and others vs Nathmal Deepchand and others—Matubhai and J.

662-96—Hiralal M and M—Mehtabrai Barsidilal vs Isherdas Beharilal and others—Wadia and G, and Tyabjee D and Co.

451-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Memanlal Sadagurmul and others vs Mehtabrai Barsidilall and others—Hiralal M and M, and Wadia and G.

688-96—Payne G and S—Thomas Henry Moore and another vs Hussonbhai Mooljee and another—Dikshit and D.

206-97—Mansuklal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Jivraj Ladha—Thakurdas D and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyebjee).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

667-96—Little and Co—Ignacio Francisco De Penha and others vs Jose Francisco Rodrigues and others—Daphtary and F. Part heard.

668-96—Little and Co—Joaquim Salvador Rodrigues and others vs Pedro Pascoal Murzello and others—Daphtary and F.

669-96—Little and Co—Joseph Thomas D'Silva and others vs Domingos Francisco Murzello and others—Daphtary and F.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Fulton.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

618-97—Chitnis M and M—Thackar Moorarjee Vullabjee and others vs The Advocate General of Bombay—Part heard.

338-95—Smetham B and Noble—Passoo Arjun and others vs Khetsey Khimjee and others.

418-96—F P Pavri—Kessonjee Kalianjee vs Pragjee Dewjee and others—Muljee and R.

576-97—Mulji and R—Virjee Peraj vs C A Turner and others.

685-97—Payne G and S—Aga Mahomed Hoosein Dedashti vs Hajee Mirza Mahomed H Dedashti.

691-97—Nanu and H—Mohomedalli Lookmanjee vs Khoorbanally Khoybhoy.

699-97—In person—Dewjee Poonsey and others vs C A Turner and others.

712-97—Mansuklal D and J—Dayashanker Vithuljee vs Jamnadas Tremchand and others—Bhaishanker and K.

6-98—Nanu and H—Mohomedalli Lookmanjee and others vs Esmailjee Abdool Hoosein and others.

30-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Nathu Dewjee and another vs Thaker Ragboo Manor and others.

31-98—Wadia and G—Rao Saheb Sooderlal Dewkinandan vs Govindprasad Navnandram.

47-98—Mirza H Khan—Noor Jehan Begam vs Dominico Berri.

42-98—In person—Makoondroo Kashinath vs Vinayck Raghoonath and other—Smetham B and Noble.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

3-98—In person—Kamtaparsad Vullad Thakoorparsad vs Mathuraparsad Soophandan and another—Part heard

53-97—In person—Motichand Jebhachand vs Chhugon Virchand and others.

2-98—In person—Thusalibai Koowarjivekarin vs Chuggon Muncharam.

6-98 and 4-98—In person—Pranlal Goverdas defendent Rangildas Hargowandas, plaintiff—Matubai and J.

7-98—In person—Ramlal Sookhan vs Janki Mathubadal and another.

Postponed Long Cause.

355-97—Tyabjee D and Co—Jeewandas Huridas vs Tricumdas Muljee—Khundoo and S—Part heard.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8 No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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ON VIEW.—MESS FURNITURE, 22nd Bombay Infantry, at No. 8, Marine Lines, to be SOLD TO-MORROW.

AUCTION SALE of Sir John Hext's Furniture, by Wimbridge, Garden, etc., at Marine House, next to Government Dockyard, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

AT Sir John Hext's SALE, THIS DAY, one Cottage Piano, by Rose and Co., in excellent order, also one Victoria and one Gjarricksha and one Cow.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide permanent enlargements from any Size of photograph however old and faded to Life size most artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

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AN GOOD reliable COMPOUNDER as SENIOR required sharp—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Fort.

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RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR, Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India" "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

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And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
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COTTAGE AND SQUARE PIANOS.
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at the Manufacturer's Rate I have in Stock for immediate Supply.
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With Six Tumblers; Medium Quality.
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FIRE PROOF AND BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES
Of Various Sizes.
APPLY
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37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single. (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charges extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.
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HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE............ Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 28.

WITHOUT further advices to hand through Reuter, whose latest cablegrams calling for notice in this column were chronicled in our report under Saturday's date, we append our usual weekly comparative statement of the movements of Cotton :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	155,000	35,000	94,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom..	81,000	36,000	77,000
" " Continent	61,000	71,000	56,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	7,273,000	5,889,000	4,426,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,811,000	2,527,000	1,559,000
" " to Continent do.	4,250,000	2,049,000	1,670,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,240,000	908,000	806,000

Total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 18th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	4,570,000	4,910,180	3,910,900
" " Surats	71,000	45,000	267,770

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	1,179,000	1,403,110	1,149,780
" London	4,000	5,000	5,000
American Afloat	240,000	158,500	182,500
East Indian	2,000	6,500	14,000
Total...	1,425,000	1,573,110	1,351280
Price of Middling-Americans	3 15-32d.	4 1-32d.	4 3-8d.
" Good Dhollera	2 15-16d.	3 7-16d.	3 9-16d.
Difference	17-32d.	19-32d.	13-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	10,22,340
" " Branches	Inc.	"	12,24,953
Other "	Inc.	"	22,16,745
Government Securities	Inc.	"	23,243
Other authorised "			unchanged.
Loans	Inc.	"	1,67,067
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	2,60,097
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,87,732
Cash	Inc.	"	23,94,840

During last week this market continued very tight, and as shown by the Bank's Return issued to-day, the action of the Directors in raising their rate to 13 per cent. on Thursday last, was justified by the prevailing tightness. To the Cash Balance there was made the appreciable addition of nearly 24 lakhs, at some 91 1-2 lakhs, compared with an increase in the previous week of 20 1-4 lakhs, at 67 1-2 lakhs; while Public Deposits at the Branches were 12 1-4 lakhs greater, and Private Deposits 22 lakhs. Loans increased by 1 1-2 lakh, and Government Securities by 1-4 lakh. On the other hand, in Bills Discounted and Purchased there was a falling off to the extent of over 2 1-2 lakhs; the Balances with other Banks diminished by 1 3-4 lakh, and Public Deposits at the Head Office by 10 1-4 lakhs.

COTTON.—The market for this staple has been firm in tone to-day. A moderate business has transpired, and prices are reported to be Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher. For "Good Broach," March delivery, Rs. 170 per candy is quoted; for "Fully Good Bengal," Rs. 138 to Rs. 137 per candy; and for "Good Bhownagger," May delivery, Rs. 157 to Rs. 158 per candy. The Mills purchased 1,400 bales, and Exporters 2,500 bales; total 3,900 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	9,782	bales.
Wheat	2,456	cwts.
Linseed	4,012	"
Rapeseed	2,027	"
Gingellyseed	7,006	"
Castorseed	2,914	"
Rice	1,071	"

FREIGHTS are a firm market. A line is reported to have been done for March shipment at 16s. per ton; the Godwin (s) has been chartered at 16s. per ton for one part, and 16s. 9d. for two.

EXCHANGE open quiet in tone at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. An enquiry sprang up at once for March Wire Transfer from the Bazaar, and Calcutta rates coming easier, the market here receded 1-32d. for Bank remittance. A good deal of business was done by speculators through the day, but Merchants' Bills were scarce, although 1s. 3 1-8d. was available for 3 months' sight paper. Rates close steadier again as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand 1s. 3 31-32 to 15-16d per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic 1s. 3 31-32 to 15-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight 1s. 4 1-32d to 1s. 4d. "
Credits do. 1s. 4 1-8d. "
Francs do. 1·70 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A partial advance took place to-day in rates, which were given at opening at 96 1-2 Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 9-16 for both the March and April Settlements.

SHARES continue very dull. Mazagon Mill have advanced Rs. 7 1-2, and Manockjee Petit have declined Rs. 10.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 26th February, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 18th February, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 18. Rs.	Feb. 26. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,71,232	42,48,892
Do. do. at Branches	22,64,038	34,88,891
Other Deposits	2,42,08,048	2,61,24,793
Post Bills	4,210	3,701
Credits, undrawn	10,30,930	10,48,805
Rs...	4,92,78,458	5,17,15,182
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,06,83,384	1,07,06,627
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	52,84,107	55,83,531
Loans do. do. do.	1,46,59,394	1,48,26,461
Bills Discounted and purchased	72,38,721	69,78,624
Dead Stock	4,15,326	4,16,326
Stamps and Stationery	29,460	29,439
Bullion	2,08,770	2,08,770
Balances with other Banks	2,89,258	1,01,526
Cash	67,47,231	91,41,071
Rs..	4,92,78,458	5,17,15,182

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd February, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 15th February, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 15. Rs.	A.	P.	Feb. 22. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000	0	0	83,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,61,12,661	5	6	1,36,67,721	0	3
Other Deposits, &c.	4,76,27,751	5	6	4,12,62,789	1	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,91,000	2	6	5,51,036	0	2
Sundries	19,72,005	1	2	20,15,042	7	3
Rs.	9,45,53,467	14	8	8,88,46,588	9	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	31,71,300	0	9	27,73,191	0	6
Other authorised Invtmts.	73,22,310	0	0	73,22,310	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,06,32,581	6	0	2,11,98,135	5	1
Accounts of Credit do.	2,33,45,045	4	1	2,37,53,548	11	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,37,35,371	0	5	1,26,79,195	7	0
Balances with other Banks	11,68,077	14	0	13,32,975	6	7
Bullion	2,871	3	0	2,793	3	0
Dead Stock	13,11,406	9	0	13,14,372	1	11
Stamps	9,523	4	6	9,724	15	0
Sundries	13,09,724	10	5	12,93,730	11	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	66,31,590	2	4	69,79,235	10	4
Do. at Branches	1,59,10,636	8	11	1,01,87,346	1	6
Rs.	9,45,53,467	14	8	8,88,46,588	9	1

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 22nd February 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	65,708	Dec.
Do. at Branches	23,79,233	do.
Other Deposits	33,64,962	do.
Post Bills	60,036	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,01,109	Dec.
Loans	5,65,554	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	4,08,503	do.
Mercantile Bills	10,56,176	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	3,47,645	Inc.
Cash at Branches	57,23,290	Dec.

I. M. RAILWAY.

W. E. 19th February 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	940	940	—	—	..	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	40,320	57,304	...	16,984	...	4,337
Goods	87,609	76,301	11,308	...	24,280	...
Other earnings	3,833	5,769	...	1,936	4,537	...
Total for week	1,31,762	1,39,374	...	7,612	...	...
Aggregate	9,83,582	9,59,102	...	...	24,480	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DEASEY—February 27, at the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary, Byculla, Edward Deasey, Foreman, Blacksmith, G. I. P. Railway, Bhusawal, aged 51 years.

HYDERABAD SIND.

BIRTH.

DIVATIA—February 21, at Hyderabad Sind, the wife of N. B. Divatia, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GAIT—February 22, at Krishnagar, the wife of E. A. Gait, C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GRIFFITH—RAVENHILL—February 7, at Campbellpore, by the Rev. Symes, Chaplain, George Herbert Griffith, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to Alice Mabel, only daughter of the late Major-General Fredrick G. Ravenhill, Royal Artillery.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1898.

THE greatest exemplification of a forward policy and of the disastrous results to which it may lead in this century is not to be found in either of our Afghan Wars, though they were not bad in their way. It is to be sought in the history of Napoleon's Campaign in Russia, told over again, and this time with the insight of a soldier brought face to face with the difficulties attending military operations in a wild and hostile region far from one's base. In "The Story of 1812," by Colonel H. D. Hutchinson, Director of Military Education in India, and published by Thacker and Co., London and Bombay. Colonel Hutchinson during the operations for the relief of Chitral in 1895, set himself to write this narrative of the terrible campaign in which the largest and most formidable army that Europe had ever seen, perished in the steppes of Russia. It was composed for the most part while the author was with his regiment in the Malakhand. If the purpose of the writer had been to show how desperate and well-nigh hopeless would be the task of a Russian army setting out from a remote base to traverse Central Asia and penetrate to India across Afghanistan, encumbered with the immense trains required for the transport, every step of the way, of food for men, for horses, and for canon, that object could not be better attained than by showing how the *Grande Armée* was foiled when attempting a similar impossibility under the greatest military genius of his age. The Director of Military Education, however, has not retold the Story of 1812 with any such intention. His purpose is simply to interest civilians as well as soldiers in a stupendous campaign, in which an enormous army of 600,000 men with 1,300 guns crossed the frontier under Napoleon, who was glad to recross it in six short months accompanied by even one aide-de-camp, leaving the small remnant of the great host to struggle back as they might, frost-bitten and gaunt with famine. The preparations for the invasion of Russia had been made on a colossal scale, and it might have seemed as if the superhuman energy and transcendent faculty for organisation of the great Emperor had provided for almost every conceivable contingency. Preparations had been made in advance long before war was declared. All his previous campaigns had been carried on in populous, well-cultivated, and highly civilised countries, with well-made roads and bridges connecting towns and cities, at no great distance from each other. It was always possible to obtain a considerable part of the necessary supplies by requisition, and the troops could be quartered in the towns when necessary. In Russia the distances were immense, the cultivated areas being separated by vast sandy plains, marshes and forests of pine. The roads were few and bad, and almost disappeared under heavy traffic, especially in rain and snow.

In such a country the army could not find supplies, the crops would be consumed or destroyed by the enemy in retreat; everything required for the support of the half million of men and a hundred and eighty thousand horses would have to be brought up by the commissariat. Napoleon fully realised this: "My manœuvres may assemble at a moment 400,000 men at one point. The country will be totally unable to provide for them. Everything will have to be brought by ourselves." The French held the fortresses in Prussia, and that country, reduced to vassalage by the disaster of Jena, was compelled to submit to heavy requisitions. The provinces of Poland, taken from two of the partitioning Powers, Austria and Russia, after their crushing defeats, were also placed under requisition. Everywhere grain, fodder, stores of all kinds, and the carts and waggons, with the horses and oxen and drivers needed to take them to the points indicated, were swept up, leaving the populations denuded of their all. Besides the trains accompanying the army on the march, immense magazines had been established at the frontier towns and along the line of advance, with supplies of every kind, and abundance of war material. Having annexed a year or two before all the German sea-board from the Rhine to the Elbe, on the sufficient ground that it was necessary to establish an interior line of communication with the Baltic, so that the might of the French Empire should rest on that sea, it became possible to have a fleet of boats laden with supples at Dantzig and carried by water the whole way to Wilna. Nothing seemed to be forgotten; everything was the subject of extraordinary care and forethought. But at the very outset many of the corps were short of provisions. Straggling and pillage became universal before the frontier was crossed. Sixty thousand Austrians, Prussians, and Spaniards marched under the flag of the Conqueror; Italy sent 45,000; Germans, Dutch, Belgians, Swiss, swelled the muster roll of the mighty force of 380,000 infantry, 80,000 cavalry, and 1,000 guns on the banks of the Niemen in the middle of June. They constituted eleven army corps under the most experienced officers in Europe, while their general had never known defeat. But though the army contained veterans who had fought magnificently in great battles and were filled with enthusiasm, nearly two-thirds of the whole were not Frenchmen; but contingents from nearly every nation in Europe, serving, as the author well says, through feelings of fear and fascination, but many of them full of jealousy and hatred, ready at the first disaster to become the bitterest of foes.

The Tzar put in the field 258,000 men and 800 guns, divided into two armies, to oppose the invasion. They had also 20,000 men in the newly conquered province of Finland, wrested from the Swedes; and another 50,000 warring with the Turks in the Danubian Principalities. Napoleon at Tilsit had sanctioned these aggressions on his old allies to obtain an alliance with Alexander. They revenged themselves by making peace with Alexander when Napoleon was preparing to invade his Empire. The Swedes sent 30,000 men to co-operate with the conquerors of Finland in the defence of Russia. The Russian armies were dangerously extended, and Napoleon made masterly dispositions to isolate each and overwhelm it before they could concentrate. The plan was frustrated by the prudent retreat of the Russians while the necessity of pursuing them added to the difficulty of feeding the enormous numbers of Napoleon's army, every mile carrying it further from its base. The day after the river Niemen was passed without resistance, a fearful tempest, which lasted several days, burst over the advancing host and made the country impassable for the commissariat trains. Ten thousand horses perished from the incessant rain and want of proper food, thirty thousand disbanded soldiers spread desolation around the army, and before it had been six days in Russian territory, or hardly a shot had been fired, 25,000 sick and dying men filled the hospitals. Years afterwards the Duke of Wellington pointed out that for five days Napoleon had the means of accomplishing his design of crushing, first one and then the other of the Russian armies, and thus laying the road to Moscow and St. Petersburg open. But for nearly three weeks he remained at Wilna to reorganise his army and form new plans. The respite was utilised by the Tsar to organise the defence, the armies concentrated, and retiring steadily from position to position, drew the French on and on, while their effective number fell to one-half before any real fighting took place. At Borodina Napoleon might have made his dearly bought victory more complete, but illness, and the manifest danger of risking his Guards in the heart of the enemy's country, made him hesitate, and the opportunity never recurred. He reached Moscow to find it a prey to patriotic flames. Retreat was his only chance of safety; but it would also have been a great peril, for it would be the signal for the defection of all his allies, and all Europe might rise against him. He procrastinated, and the fatal delay proved the destruction of his army. Skobeleff, when drawing up a plan for the invasion of India, candidly acknowledged that its only result might be to leave the bones of 40,000 Russian soldiers to whiten the slopes of the Hindu Khush. Ten times that number of Napoleon's soldiers perished in the snows of Russia.

IT may be anticipated that the report of the Committee of the Municipal Corporation appointed to consider in detail the City Improvement Bill will be adopted without much alteration by the Corporation when it comes up for consideration at the meeting to be held on Thursday next. It is a far more business-like document than would have been drawn up had the proposal that the consideration of the Bill should be by a Committee of the whole house been adhered to. To begin with the Committee protest against the police accommodation clauses, and point out that in the letter in which Government adumbrated the scheme no mention was made of this part of it. The letter, however, dealt with general principles rather than with details, and the benefits the city has derived, especially during the successive plague epidemics, from the policy of the Corporation itself in providing dwellings for sweepers is a strong argument in favour of adhering to the clauses making special provision for another and no less needful class of public servants. The appeal for the number of nominees of the Municipality to be increased from four to five is also likely to fall on stony ground, the mind of Government being firmly made up on this point. There is no particular objection to allowing the Corporation to elect their representatives by a show of hands instead of by ballot, if this is desired, by the electing body. The proposal that the first elective Trustees should remain in office for a period of not less than two years has much to recommend it. Clause 11 as it now stands might render necessary the retirement of the whole of the nominee Trustees and three of the elective Trustees within a month or two of their appointment, which is altogether undesirable. The proposal that the maximum and minimum salaries of the Chairman and Acting Chairman shall be prescribed in the Bill is one which will commend itself to the general public, and has been strongly advocated in other quarters. We are not able to concur in the view that a two-thirds majority should be required before the Board can adopt a reclamation scheme, seeing that before such scheme can be carried out it must be made public and then be sanctioned by Government before it can be put into execution. The request of the Committee that the provisions of the Bill regarding the improvement scheme should not clash with those of the Municipal Act relating to streets and buildings and the alignment of new streets and set backs of property already sanctioned by the Corporation thereunder is a reasonable one. But the suggestion would be of more value if it was shown in what respect, if any, such conflict exists. Where the provisions of the Municipal Act are not expressly superseded by the later measure, they will of course remain in force and be applicable. For this reason there is not much need for the suggestion made that the new Act should embody the provision that all buildings constructed by the Board should be subjected to the requirements of the Municipal Act and the bye-laws framed thereunder. But there is great need for a special legislative measure, empowering the Municipality to make their building bye-laws much more effective instruments against insanitary dwellings than is possible under the existing provisions of the law.

It may be hoped that the Legislature will adopt the suggestion that the existing schemes of street improvements sanctioned by the Municipality (on some of which large sums have already been spent) should be examined by the new Board within six months of its formation, with a view to deciding whether such schemes shall form part of the work of the Trust. This will be following the lines laid down in the Glasgow Improvement Trust Acts, on which the present scheme is very largely modelled. Another matter in regard to which the suggestion of the Committee may well be followed is the extension of the power to appeal in cases of dispute as to the amount of compensation awarded. There is the less objection to this proposal since a special tribunal is to be appointed for hearing appeals, which will not therefore be subjected to the great delays that would be involved in going to an ordinary Civil Court. The Committee also urge that until the question of the ownership of the Flats has been settled they should not be scheduled as belonging to Government; and that clause 53 should be so amended as to specify that only such portions of the particular area set aside for reclamation as has been abandoned and not reclaimed after the expiration of twenty years should re-vest absolutely in her Majesty. Another suggestion is that the schedule of Government properties vested in the Board should not include the 540,000 square yards of land to be reserved as open spaces. Since they will yield no revenue to the Board, it is thought that they will be a burden calculated to hamper the rapid development of the scheme as a whole. We fail to see where the burden will come in, but if there is a reluctance on the part of the city to be entrusted with these open spaces, thus affording an opportunity to improve and beautify them, no doubt Government will be quite ready to retain possession of them. But the Corporation should be sure of its ground before looking a "gift horse in the mouth." The Committee further ask that the statement made by Government in the course of correspondence with the Corporation that "the Trust shall have the enjoyment of rents from reclaimed areas free for the first twenty years" shall be embodied in the Bill, the period in question to date from the completion and reclamation. Unless the local Government are hampered by restrictions from Calcutta in this matter, there should be no difficulty in acceding to the suggestion. Passing by the remarks of the Committee on the intricate Section 63, we come to the last proposal of the Committee, that the Corporation should be given an opportunity to express their views on any scheme brought forward under Section 30. This is open to the objection that delay would be involved in the carrying out of urgently required work, and that the scheme after being carefully considered by the Trustees need not await further discussion by a slow moving and unwieldy body, whose opinions will be directly represented on the Trust by four elective Trustees and the Municipal Commissioner.

Owing to the uncertainty that prevails as to whether or no fixity of exchange will be provided for in the forthcoming Budget, the gold value of the rupee has again declined below sixteen pence, the Banks preferring to remit home when the rate was above that figure instead of employing their funds in India, even at the very high interest now being paid for accommodation. With a fixed exchange it would be impossible for the money market to attain to such stringency as has prevailed for the last two or three months, or anything like it, for the demand for money would be met by supplies from England, so remitters would run no risk of loss by fluctuations in the gold value of their Indian investments. The price of silver for supplies *en route* from home has advanced one or two per cent. in response to a rumour that in the Budget to be presented on the 24th inst. a sliding duty will be imposed on the white metal. For reasons that have often been explained, we sincerely hope that the rumour is a correct one. Such a duty is essential to the attainment of a settled standard of exchange.

MANY of the older generation of educated natives will be sorry to hear the death of Mr. William Draper, M.A., formerly a Professor in the old Elphinstone Institution and for some years Educational Inspector in this Presidency. Mr. Draper's name will carry those who remember him back to the days of Harkness, Major Candy, Drs. Sinclair and Reid, and other educational luminaries of a by-gone age whose last living representative perhaps is Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee. Mr. Draper died at Sorrento, in South, Italy, on the 20th January. He was an excellent mathematician, and will be remembered as a quiet amiable man who delighted in deeds of unostentatious charity.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the outward mails of the 18th instant, left Aden at 4 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight, on Saturday next.

TELEGRAPHIC advice received yesterday, from Shanghai, states that the fortnightly sales of yarn at that place are reported at 4,000 bales. Exchange on Bombay is Rs. 186½ Yarn market is reported to be generally quiet, except an inquiry for current chops of well-known mills, there is a poor inquiry for other counts.

DURING the last quarter of 1897, seventy-five new properties were assessed in Bombay and the assessments of 162 previously existing properties were raised, while those of 329 properties were reduced. The net result was an increase in the gross assessment to the amounts of Rs. 109,250.

SEVERAL instances having occurred lately of British soldiers in Bombay neglecting to salute military and naval officers in uniform, the attention of commanding officers is called to this matter in Garrison Orders to-day.

MR. H. G. GELL, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, goes home on three months' privilege leave by the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company's steamer Imperator, which leaves the harbour this morning. After office hour, yesterday, Mr. Gell delivered over the charge of his post to Mr. J. Crummy, the senior Superintendent of Police, who acts for Mr. Gell during his absence.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th February, 1898, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1897 of 40,120 maunds and Rs. 8,564 in the earnings.

THE services of the Hon. Mr. Rivaz, C. S. I., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, and those of Mr. P. H. O'Brien, at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

THE cyclists of Stalybridge recently presented to the Corporation of that town a cycle ambulance which consists of two bicycles united by stout brazed tubes with a tubular steel frame on which rests the cot for the injured person. This latter is detachable and can be used as an ordinary stretcher as occasion arises. The machine, which is fitted with two-inch Dunlop-Welch tyres, was thoroughly tested the other day by two riders, and an able-bodied experimental "patient" and two miles of hilly and dirty road to the infirmary were covered in fourteen minutes, the return journey occupying thirteen minutes. Several stretches of rough road were traversed on the way to the infirmary, but the "patients" stated that he could not feel any vibration whatever, although of course the speed at which the ambulance is propelled must always be according to the nature of the patient's injuries. The idea is worth the consideration of all those having to do with ambulance work.

ARCHÆOLOGISTS and indeed all who take an interest in the elucidation of the obscurities of Indian history, will be glad to know that Dr. Stein, the Principal of the Oriental College, Lahore, has reprinted in pamphlet form the interesting paper read before the Asiatic Society of Bengal last year on the inscriptions found by Major Deane on the borders of the Pashawar district and the adjacent territory.

RESULTS of the principal matches open to the Native Army in the B. P. R. A. meeting shows that the Championship was won by Lance-Duffadar Gopal Singh of the Deoli Irregular Force, with the fine score of 293. The Viceroy's silver medals were carried off by Duffadar Abdullamad Khan, 2nd Bengal Lancers, and Lance-Naick Basant Singh, 29th Punjab Infantry.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE ATTEMPT ON KING GEORGE'S LIFE.

LONDON, Feb. 27.

All parties in Greece deplore the dastardly attempt on the life of his Majesty King George.

Thousands of people assembled around the Royal Palace last evening and gave his Majesty a perfect ovation.

A *Te Deum* was sung in the Cathedral to-day, and immense crowds assembled all along the route and acclaimed their Majesties.

No trace has yet been discovered of the assailants.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

The Seaforth Highlanders have been ordered from Cairo to Assouan, where they will be held in reserve.

OPENING OF ANOTHER TREATY PORT IN CHINA.

Reuter wires from Peking that China has agreed to open Yuenchau as a Treaty Port.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Feb. 28.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Carthage, with mails of the 18th instant, left here for Bombay, at 4 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Australia for Colombo and Australia at 2 a.m., to-day.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

At the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to-day, the president, Mr. Allan Arthur, spoke strongly of the present intolerable position as regards the Currency, and urged that the Government should lose no time in taking steps to give it stability whether by adoption of the Lindsay scheme, of which he spoke highly, or by such other measures as Government might determine upon. He said it was of the greatest importance not only that such steps should be taken, but that the intentions of Government in the matter should be published without delay, so that the confidence which is now lacking might be restored, and the capital now being driven out of the country might be induced to remain.

Regarding the Plague, he referred to the necessity of further measures for opening up the crowded quarters of Calcutta, and mentioned the proposal of the Government to levy a small tax on jute for the purpose of which he said the commercial community would be induced to approve under certain conditions.

Regarding the Railway policy he advised the relief of the Government finances by the encouragement of private companies to take up the work of construction. He also noticed the need of more rolling stock on the lines communicating with Calcutta, and mentioned the fact that the East Indian Railway had agreed to make large additions under this heading.

In conclusion, he welcomed the action of the Bengal Government regarding the building of the new Calcutta General Hospital, but urged the desirability of the construction of a special ward for paying patients.

Mr. Turner then spoke on the subject of the Calcutta Port Trust, claiming that the new arrangement for working cargo had operated successfully, and announcing the hope of the Port Commissioners to shortly reduce the special toll now levied on tonnage.

The only other speech of importance was that of Sir Patrick Playfair, who advocated the revision of the agreements between the Government and the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways on the occasion of the approaching termination of their agreements, and suggested that a Commercial representative should be appointed to the Government Railway Conference which meets annually. He urged the need of an alternative line from Calcutta to the north-west, and alluded to the services rendered by Surgeon-General Cleghorn in helping to fill trade from unnecessary quarantine restrictions and supported the chairman on the subject of the Currency reform, General Hospital, and the entrusting of feeder line construction to private companies.

Mr. Allan Arthur was re-elected president, with Mr. Turner, vice-president, and Messrs. Finny, Scaramanga, Gladstone, Lyall, Henderson, Murray, and Forsy the Committee for the ensuing year.

EXECUTION OF THE MURDERER OF LATE CAPTAIN BARWELL.

The murderer of the late Captain Barwell was hanged at Barkai, this morning (28th).

DEATH OF CAPTAIN H. M. SHIEL.

LAHORE, Feb. 28.

Captain H. M. Shiel, Dorsetshire Regiment, who had been invalided from the front died, at Mian Mir, on Saturday, from dysentery. He was buried at the Roman Catholic Cemetery in Lahore, on Sunday afternoon.

SUICIDE BY STAFF SERGEANT BUTLER.

Staff Sergeant Butler, of the Commissariat Department, committed suicide in a dak bungalow at Rawalpindi, on the 25th instant, by shooting himself in the mouth with a revolver. He had only just arrived in Rawalpindi from the front.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia left here, for Bombay, this afternoon.

The City Line steamer City of Khios, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, Feb. 28.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peshawar (extra) arrived here at day-light, to-day.

COLOMBO, Feb. 27.

The Austrian Llyod's s. s. Gisela, from Bombay arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Feb. 28.

Orient Mail Steamer Australia from Suez arrived.

The Messageries Marritimes Company's s. s. Laos, which left Bombay on the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., reached Suez, on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 5 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Bhownuggur	2 30-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

per cent. Consols	112 7-8
er cent. Rentes	103 3-4
3 p. cent. Sterling Loan	116
3½ pe cent. Rupee Paper	63 11-16
3½ per ver	25 5-8

Bar Si. about £100,000 has been paid into the
The sum of nd.
Bank of Engla

FOREIGN T ELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Me ssages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during t he 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th February 1898.

[Difference in Longitu e allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dat D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes
Turkey	27	1	10 p.m.	17	46
Teheran	28	2	2 p.m.	..	51
...es	28	3	5 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messag s to Bombay d uary 1898. g the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 28th Feb

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	...	—	1
Karachi	..	25	—	1
Madras	...	55	—	1

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE ZAKKA KHEL JIRGAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

Negotiations with the Zakka Khel Jirgah at Jamrud have advanced to a point of members agreeing amongst themselves as to the distribution of the Government fine. They were to return to Bazar Valley to-day to collect the first instalment of rifles with which they are to be back in Jamrud in two or three days.

The Jirgah which has come in consists of 125 members, representing a greater part of the Zakka Khels, including Pakhais of Bazar Valley, also Annai, Shankhel, and Khusrogis, but not the Khyber sections of the tribe.

AWAITING EVENTS.

NO MULLAHS, NO WAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP BARKAI, Feb. 22.

Since my last letter to you, we have remained 'fixtures' awaiting the Afridi decision on the 23rd, the date finally given to the undecided tribesmen to make up their minds whether they will give in fully to our terms or fight us again. Better counsels appear to be prevailing amongst the more turbulent Akkas and Zakkas, for, if report be true,they both show a tendency to submit to our terms. They have tried hard, but in vain, to get off with a fine only and not give up their rifles; but now that they see us here again they show signs of preferring to pay up in full rather than have us back,for we must be unwelcome guests indeed. Even the locusts would be preferable,for they can only destroy what there is, whilst we leave our mark for future generations. We have had the Akka Jirgah passing down the valley past this camp on their way to Mamani to see the Political, and a gallant officer, who returned from Mamani, brought us an exciting piece of news. He came along the road with the Jirgah, and they appeared to be most friendly, and helped the officer with his mule loads, etc. He reported on arrival in camp that the Jirgah had had a very curt reception by the Political, who after a few minutes 'talkee-talkee' had shaken his fist in their faces and told them to 'be gone' (or words to that effect). The Jirgah also informed this gallant officer that they would now give up all idea of coming in and would prepare for a 'bara larai.' Such was the news which made us think that at least a spring campaign was on us. It appears, however, that this officer knew no Pushtu and only a smattering of Hindustani, and how he managed to squeeze so much information from an unknown tongue is best known to himself. Needless to say it was the very reverse of what had really occurred; for on enquiry from the Political next day I was glad to find that the attitude of the Akkas was distinctly peaceful, and another few days will probably see them submitting entirely to our terms. The only tribes who are hanging fire at present are the Zakka and Kuki Khels, and even they have shown some signs of submission, but I shall not believe the Zakkas will part with their rifles until they have done so. Still, they have much to lose and little gain by holding back, for the suspension of Khyber subsidy must be a great loss to them, and the longer they hold aloof the less likelihood is there of their ever getting it back. Faithfully as the Afridis kept the pass for so many years, yet their attack in September last shows only too plainly that they are not to be trusted when they receive sufficient temptation to break their faith with the Sirkar. Whatever is the final settlement as regards the future safe-keeping of the Khyber, one thing seems certain that we must not leave it entirely in their hands and that substantial aid must be kept ready at hand. Nothing seems simpler than that

A LIGHT RAILWAY

should be run to Jamurd ready for use in emergency, and this I believe is already under consideration. I had a long talk with some of the Akka Jirgah to-day (the 22nd) and from what I could gather they are paying up to the full both in rifles and money. They have had enough fighting and find the 'Sirkar' a harder nut to crack than they imagined. They had nothing but ill to say about their Mullahs and to them they ascribe all the trouble—as one of them, an ex-sepoy, said: "Had we no Mullahs we should have no war." This man informed me also that they are feeling the effects of our occupation very severely; their cattle having no fodder are dying from starvation and they themselves are on the shortest of rations in consequence. "We were full of fight" said he "now we have seen the error of our ways and have no more fight left in us." I asked them whether their neighbours the Zakkas intended coming in, and they said that they were on their way to Jamrud bent on paying up to the full. Now that so many of the Khels have come to terms it can only be a matter of a few weeks before they all come in, for it would not pay one tribe, or even two, to stand out. They know only too well that to do so would mean starvation. The Kuki Khels are still I believe holding aloof, but this is probably only temporary and the next few days will I believe see the whole Afridi clans at peace again with the Sirkar. Let us hope it will be a lasting one, for they have in the past proved good allies and provided our rmy with some fine men. Among the rifles brought in to-day by the Akka Khels were three belonging to theKing's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry,captured,on the disastrous 29th January. The tribes taking part against us on that day were the Akka, Zakka and Kambar Khels. So that the Akkas presumably having returned all their loot, there still remain thirteen Lee-Metfords lost by the Yorkshires on that day in the hands of the Zakka and Kambar Khels.

And now a word about ourselves. It appears probable that supposing all the tribes come in we shall remain here for a few weeks, but of course nothing is or can be known definitely yet. General Sir William Lockhart is expected here in a day or two, and we shall probably then know more about our future movements unless the "Staff" have earnestly taken to heart their Chief's late order and now really are capable of "holding their tongues" ("a sine qua non" of a Staff Officer!) The troops are all wonderfully fit in spite of the three days' and nights incessant rain we have after putting into camp on the 13th. Luckily we got tents pitched on dry ground just before the rain came down. Both British and Native troops are at work daily road-making—an excellent tonic. The road is now complete from Peshawar to Barkai and a capital road it is—quite good enough for tonga traffic. This road is all along the left bank of the river, but from Barkai the proposed tract lies on the right bank as far as Gali Khel, so that a bridge will have to be made at Barkai should events prove an upward movement inevitable. The villagers at Barkai appear to be quite friendly and help us with supplies. We see their 'ladies' at work all day whilst the "bread winners" sit about gazing across the river at our camp and doubtless wondering at the lavish ways of the Sirkar. It is quite English to see some of the village maidens playing about and swinging from trees as we used to do in days gone by. Their boys come down to the river to watch us fishing and take a lively interest in all we do, and enjoy as much as the fisherman himself the landing of a pound trout. These hill or snow trout are wonderful good eating and help to make our camp fare more sumptuous, but, like all Eastern fish, they are horribly bony. Some good baskets have been made and since the rain, only that abominable bait, the worm, serves to have any fascination for these fastidious feeders. We have snow on all the surrounding hills and the air is cold, crisp and bracing. If one could only have a peep at Bagh I fancy snow, and snow only, would be seen—but this can be more pleasantly imagined than realized.

The disappearance of three bodies of men belonging to the Yorkshires remains an unsolved puzzle. The more so for the following reasons. At the beginning of the operations the Orakzais and others undoubtedly mutilated any corpse that fell into their hands, but once the army got into Tirah proper it would appear that no further mutilations took place. This is a point in favour of the Afridis who are still holding out. It is only fair to give them credit for any good points. This makes the disappearance above alluded to more difficult to explain.

Nor are the tribes devoid of humour though it may be of a very rough and ready sort. Isn't it just the sort of thing that might be expected from such customers if they did send a prisoner back minus all his clothes, bar a helmet, and another dressed up as an Afridi? Both might have been ruthlessly murdered, and men whose wives and children were then homeless on the hill sides, pinched with cold, could have pleaded extenuating circumstances.—*C & M Gazette.*

CALCUTTA IN THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

Calcutta has been enjoying a delightful return of the cold weather during the past week, and if Lent, which commenced last Wednesday—the very day, by the way, that the Mahomedan month of fasting terminated—has put a stop to dances, there have been plenty of other things going on. Saturday was Degree Day at the University, and the Viceroy made a speech which definitely removes the supposition that there is any probability of his staying on after the termination of his five years of office, which terminate next cold weather. On Sunday a number of parties were organised on the river, which is becoming a delightful place for a quiet afternoon, now that the days are lengthening out, and there is no longer the same necessity for hurrying home to escape darkness with its attendant risks to belated craft amongst treacherous currents and anchored obstructions.

Monday saw a pretty wedding at the Cathedral, where Miss Macpherson, daughter of Mr. Justice Macpherson, for long the popular president of the Bengal Club, was united to Captain Herbert, who will be remembered as one of the officers who were severely wounded, last rains, in the defence of the Malakhand Camp. On Thursday, two more weddings took place. The first, which was solemnised at the Fort Church, united Miss Wake, sister to Captain Wake, of Barrackpore and Fort William, to Mr. Shorrocks, and was attended by a brilliant gathering, the long list of presents being specially noticeable on account of the Devonshire associations it recalled, the Wakes being one of the oldest families in that part of England, and evidently remembered there very warmly. The second was a quieter ceremony that took place in Lucknow, where Miss Paul, second daughter of the Advocate-General of Bengal, was wedded under romantic circumstances to Mr. Hemingway, of the Pilot Service.

Much interest has centered this week in the competition for the Bengal Lawn Tennis challenge cup, which has been going on at the cricket club, and which annually decides the championship on this side of India. Neither Mr. Gamble, the present holder of the cup, nor Captain Flemming, who has beaten him on more than one occasion, have been able to compete this year, but the standard of play has been by no means low, and Messrs. Hallward and Kidd, who meet each other in the final round to-morrow,are evenly watched,Hallward's form being counterbalanced by his opponent's staying power. The most interesting round has so far been that in which Hallward met Clark, beating the latter with great ease in the first set, to be exceedingly closely pressed in the second, when the superior condition of the other began to tell.

A very pleasant gathering took place at the Oxford and Cambridge dinner, which was held at the Saturday Club, on Tuesday, and not a few speeches were made that smacked of scholarship long hidden but not forgotten.From the veteran Bishop of Calcutta, who was at Wadham, Oxford, in 1846, and helped to beat Second Trinity, Cambridge, in the boat race which has become historic, to the young civilian, who went down last year, the chain of connection was an unbroken one, and many a hoary jest was recalled that but for this gathering would have slept on neglected. Another time the experiment might be tried of arranging the places at table so as to bring the men of the same university and of about the same year into closer juxtaposition; but this is hypocriticism, for the arrangements were excellent, and the cordiality with which Mr. W. H. Grimley's health was drunk at the close in recognition of the very considerable trouble he had taken in getting up the gathering spoke for itself of the extent to which they were appreciated.

A somewhat painful impression was produced on Friday morning by the news from Mamani of the murder of Captain Barwell, but the outrage is obviously an isolated case of fanaticism that has no connection with anything else, and the position otherwise has improved immensely. Up to Thursday, it looked as if the expedition, which is preparing to move up the Bara Valley, would have to carry out its mission unrelentingly, but the move of the whole Zakka Khel Jirgah to Jamrud has completely changed the situation, and there is now little doubt that the tribe, which has all along been the one impediment in the way of the whole border's submitting, has been brought to its bearings. In this case we may hope that the long and weary frontier trouble, which has cost so much in British lives and treasure, is at last really approaching an end.

Lord Roberts' statue on the Maidan now stands complete in its place, and only requires to be unveiled. This function is to be an impressive one in the presence of all the troops in garrison. The Viceroy will preside, and it has even been hoped that Sir George White might be sufficiently recovered to be present to do honour to his old chief and predecessor. This is, of course, scarcely within the bounds of possibility, considering the gravity of the accident from which his Excellency is suffering; but the fact that the suggestion should have been made is a pleasing indication of the wonderful recovery which Sir George is making.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL AND INOCULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your leading article, to-day, you accuse the Surgeon-General and his Office of telling the nurses, "who arrived a few weeks since," that "inoculation is voluntary, but we do not recommend it." I am directed by the Surgeon-General to inform you that this statement is incorrect. No attempt has been made to dissuade the nurses from inoculation. At the request of the Secretary of State for India, every batch of nurses and doctors have, on their arrival at the Surgeon-General's Office, before anything else was done, been offered the benefits of inoculation. This method of protection was specially brought to their notice, and every arrangement made for their treatment on arrival. The last batch were distinctly told that Mr. Haffkine's results were up to date encouraging, and reminded that as nurses they would be more exposed to infection than doctors or ordinary Europeans. The attitude of the Surgeon-General's Office has always been to place the question of inoculation as fairly as possible before new arrivals (doctors and nurses), and to allow them to choose for themselves. All the English doctors and nurses have quite recently been formally offered for a second time the benefits of inoculation. It is difficult to see how the Surgeon-General could, if he wished to, prevent doctors and nurses from adopting this method of protection. He is confident they would resent any attempt, on his part, to interfere with their freedom of choice in such an important personal question. Under these circumstances, the Surgeon-General thinks your comments are absolutely misleading, and he fails to see how he can be accused of indifference regarding the inoculation of the nurses. I am, therefore, to ask you to kindly publish this letter in your issue of tomorrow.—Yours, &c.,

B. B. GRAYFOOT, Surg.-Capt., I. M. S.

Town Hall, Feb. 28.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The following is a list of passengers, per s. s. Carthage, expected to arrive in Bombay at day light, on Saturday :—

Broadbent, Col
Broadbent, Mr H S
Broadbent, Miss
Boswell, Capt
Denny, Major H C
Elwin, Mr E B
Galeotti, Dr
Heaton, Mr J J
Mirza, Mrs J E, child and infant
O'Hara, Mr G
Parker, Capt and Mrs
Roberts, Mr A P

PASSENGER PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day, morning, from the stream by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperator, Captain John Nicolich :—

To Triest, Venice and Brindisi.

Mr A Favre Leuba
Lt-Col T M Jenkins
Surg-Lt-Col A M Crofts
Mr H G Gell
Mr and Mrs Ghose
Mr C Pressel
Mr and Mrs R S Glover
Miss Beyts
Mrs H Butcher
Mr E Ficker
Mr Nap Lelli
Mr A Durst
Rev W H and Mrs Hannum and two children
Sister Ottilia
Mr T Watow
Mr H Altanmuller, two children and a infant
Rev and Mrs Th. Digel, and child
Rev and Mrs T Gotz, two children and a infant
Miss Crawford Hill
Mrs H H Lake, child and a infant
Mr C Link
Mr C Byng

To Port Said.

Mr Jules Karpeles
Mr and Mrs C Agelasto, and four deck passengers

To Suez.

Miss E E Lovett
Miss F E A Tyndale Biscoe
Lieut E Tyndale Biscoe
Mr A C Holzapfel
Dr G Wegener and five deck passenger

To Aden.

Mr G Noel
Mrs Carolin, and three deck passengers

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT NUBIA.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Nubia, Captain G. C. Henning, R.N.R., arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Southampton, which port she left on the 6th February, calling at Malta on the 14th, Port Said on the 17th, and Suez on the 18th ultimo. She has brought drafts of various regiments, consisting of 50 officers, 9 ladies, and 7 children, 8 warrant officers, 9 women, 16 children, 1,176 non-commissioned officers and men, 17 women,and 23 children. During the voyage fine weather was experienced. The captain reports that on the 28th February, at 1-23 a.m. the steamer ran into and sank a native dhow,showing no lights. The steamer was stopped and sent two boats away which picked up the crew, five in all, and they have been brought to Bombay. All the troops were landed in the Sassoon Dock. The baggage guard and working party, strength 4 officers and 200 men, under a Field officer, left the ship's side at 11 a.m. in charge of the baggage, and the remainder of the troops for shore moved into the barges at 1 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. The troops were conveyed by two trains to Deolali and Poona. The first train to Deolali started at 6-5 p.m., with 4 officers, 193 men, 3 women, 3 children, and 5 followers of the 1st South Wales Borderers, 1st Northampton Stafford Regiment, 1st Dorset Regiment, and the families of all troops proceeding to Deolali. The second train to Poona started at 7-20 p.m., with 4 officers, 204 men, 2 women, 4 children, and 5 followers of the 21st West Riding Regiment. The following is the list of officers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.

Major G A Tower, R E
Vety-Lieut-Col J Reilly, A V Dept
Surg-Major and Mrs C Seymour and 3 children, A M Staff
Major T D Baillie, 4th Hussars
Surg-Capt and Mrs J C Weir, A M Staff
Capt W J Goold, W Riding
Capt and Mrs G B Geach, 4th Drag Guards
Capt L H Bazalgette, 2nd Suffolk
Capt H Palmer, I S Corps
Capt and Mrs R E H Dyer and 2 children, I S Corps
Capt and Mrs J Ralli, 2nd R Scots
Lieut W O Harvey, R Muns Fusiliers
Lieut A C Wilkinson, R A
Lieut W J Cates, I S Corps
Lieut W E Lawrence, S W Borderers
Lieut K F C Marshall, A and S High
Lieut H J Sammul, 2nd Essex Regt
Lieut A R Armstrong, 19th Hussars
Lieut F V L Pritchard, I S Corps
Lieut C C R Murphey, 2nd Suffolk
Surg-Lieut R W Clements, A M Staff
Lieut H M Trenchard, R S Fusiliers
Lieut and Mrs H Adutt, I O Dept
2nd Lieut H E Moule, 1st N Stafford
2nd Lieut C J White, 2nd R Irish Rifles
2nd Lieut R F Riley, 2nd Yorks L I
2nd Lieut W P Lovell, 2nd Suffolk
2nd Lieut L H V Forster, 2nd Suffolk
2nd Lieut J G Dugdall, 18th Hussars
2nd Lieut and Mrs A N Gladstone, 2nd R Scots
2nd Lieut G T D Hickman, East Kent
2nd Lieut F W D Maycock, 2nd Suffolk Regt
2nd Lieut W W B Gover, 1st Cheshire
2nd Lieut T C Greenway, S Wales Borderers
2nd Lieut A M Davies, 2nd R Innisk Fusiliers
2nd Lieut C H G V Stokes, 2nd R Innisk Fusiliers
2nd Lieut R T Gatehouse, 2nd W Riding
2nd Lieut C H Hill, 1st Hants
2nd Lieut L O W Jones, 2nd Essex Regt
2nd Lieut A L Moulton Barrett, 1st Dorset Regt
2nd Lieut W H Shakespear, Unattached List
2nd Lieut W B Dunlop, Unattached List
Revd H B Smith, Acting Chaplain, C of E
Revd F J Sutherland, Acting Chaplain, R C
Capt C W O'Brien, I S Corps
Lieut W St G Chamier, I S Corps
Lieut H N Holden, I S Corps
Wife of Capt J M Walter, Devonshire Regt
Wife of Lieut P Hollam Pryor and child, I S Corps
Wife of Lieut C Codrington, I S Corps

FROM MALTA TO BOMBAY.

Surg-Capt and Mrs A R Aldridge, A M Staff
2nd Lieut J C MacSwiney, 2nd Con Rangers

FROM SUEZ TO BOMBAY.

2nd Lieut H M Thomson, A and S Highlanders.

THE PROPOSED LEASING OF PREMISES BY THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

Objection having been raised by certain ratepayers to the by-law provisionally adopted by the Municipal Corporation last June, delegating to the Joint Schools Committee, at their request, the power to lease buildings for school purposes, it was decided to refer to Council the question whether such transfer would be legal under the Municipal Act. In the case for the opinion of counsel (Mr. J. D. Inverarity), the Municipal Solicitors wrote :—

The powers of theCorporation in regard to the acquisition of property for the purposes of the Act are provided for in Sections 87 to 91. Section 87 gives them the power to acquire and to hold immoveable property, and this presumably would include the power to take leases of properties. The notice of objection to the by-law of the 24th July last while laying down the proposition that the "Municipal Corporation cannot now without proper authority and on the mere representation of the Joint Schools Committee divest itself of responsibility" does not support that proposition by any arguments, nor does it suggest any reason for holding that the proposed by-law is not admissible under Sections 39 (10) and 461 (*u*), nor, so far as we are aware, was there any discussion at the Corporation meeting which throws any light on this point.

The two questions put to Mr. Inverarity were as follows :—

1. Whether it is legally competent to the Corporation to delegate its powers of acquiring property on lease to anybody outside of the Corporation.

2. Whether it is legally competent to the Corporation to make the proposed by-law.

Mr. Inverarity's reply was as under :—

1. Under Section 69 of the Municipal Act all contracts for any purpose of the Act have to be made on behalf of the Corporation by the Commissioner as the Commissioner is a Municipal authority. It seems clear that under Section 39 (10) the Joint Schools Committee could by by-law be invested with the powers of the Commissioner in entering into leases for accommodating primary schools, but they would simply be substituted for the Commissioner and would be subject to all the provisions which bind the Commissioner in Sections 69, 70 and 71. The lease would have to be in the same form as present entered into on behalf of the Corporation by the Joint Schools Committee. I do not see any advantage to be derived by substituting the Joint Schools Committee for the Commissioner as the hand to execute the contract.

I am of opinion that the Corporation cannot delegate its powers to the extent of allowing the Joint Schools Committee to enter into leases on their own behalf although it can do so to the extent of allowing them to execute the leases on behalf of the Corporation.

2. The proposed by-law appears to me to be objectionable as it seems to contemplate that the Joint Schools Committee shall enter into leases of which they, and not the Corporation, shall be lessees. Although the Corporation is a Municipal authority (see Sec. 4), I do not think it has the powers to make contracts itself. No doubt its seal is affixed to certain contracts (Sec. 70), but I think that that seal cannot be affixed to any contract except as provided by Sec. 70, Cl. 2. The whole *modus operandi* of making contracts on behalf of the Corporation as provided for in Sec.69 and following sections is in my opinion against any delegation of authority to make contracts, except to the extent mentioned in last para of answer 1. I doubt also very much whether my opinion is correct even as to allowing the Joint Committee to execute leases on behalf of the Corporation, for Section 71 provides that no contract, not executed as provided in Section 70 shall bind the Corporation, and Section 70 requires the contract to be in the form such as would bind the Commissioner if such contract was on his behalf.

On the whole, I should advice the Municipality not to pass the by-law proposed.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

During the week ending February 25th the following cases of plague and deaths therefrom were reported to Government :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths'
Bombay	1,077	1,104
Poona	17	16
Districts.		
Kaira	2	2
Surat	246	180
Thana	46	33
Ahmednagar	30	28
Khandesh	24	15
Nasik	38	31
Poona	17	11
Satara	155	123
Sholapur	103	69
Kolaba	29	31
Ratnagiri	5	5
Belgaum	91	74
Dharwar	1	1
Territories.		
Baroda	303	233
Kolhapur	82	61
Cutch	18	12
Palanpur	15	7
Janjira	1	0
Akolkot	26	15
Aundh	12	7
Bhor	2	2
Total	2,343	2,060

The death roll for plague to date is as follows :—

Deaths previously reported	70,840
" week ending February 25th	2,060
Total deaths	72,900

THE BUNER DESPATCH.

HIGH PRAISE FOR SIR BINDON BLOOD.

Sir Bindon Blood's despatch on the Bunerwal expedition is published. The Governor-General in Council concurs in the opinion expressed by the Commander-in-Chief regarding the skill with which the operations of the field force were conducted by Sir Bindon Blood, and the discipline and good conduct displayed by the troops throughout these short but successful operations.

The Adjutant General in a covering letter writes :—The celerity with which the successful result was attained is undoubtedly due to the skilful dispositions made by the commander of the force, and to the enterprise, judgment and vigour with which the operations were carried out, particularly in the attack and capture of the Tangao Pass. His Excellency now commends to the notice of the Government the services of Sir Bindon Blood and of the brigadiers and others mentioned in the despatch. The discipline and conduct of the troops, British and native, have been all that could be desired, and reflect the greatest credit on all ranks.

Sir Bindon Blood in his despatch mentions between sixty and seventy officers. He remarks :—The 1st and 2nd brigades were most ably and efficiently commanded by General Meiklejohn and General Jeffreys respectively, and he recommends these officers strongly to the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief. The only casualty during the operations was a private of the Highland Light Infantry, mortally wounded.

Sir Bindon Blood's despatch concludes as follows: —It will be understood from the smoothness and rapidity with which the operations of the force were carried out, that the staff duties of all kinds—divisional, brigade, line of communications, and at the base—were performed in a very perfect manner by the officers concerned, each in his own sphere. The names of the principal staff officers who thus contributed so largely to the success of the expedition, are as under, and I have the honour to recommend them all to the favourable consideration of the Commander-in-Chief :—

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Major H H Burney, Gordon Highlanders Assistant Adjutant-General.
Lieut-Col A Masters, 2nd Central India Horse, Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Captain H E Stanton, D S O, R A, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch.
Captain E V O Hewett, Royal West Kent Regiment, Superintendent, Army Signalling.
Surga-Col J C G Carmichael, Indian Medical Service, Principal Medical Officer.
Brevet-Col W Aitken, C B, R A, Commanding Royal Artillery.
Lieut-Col W Peacocke, C M G, R E Commanding Royal Engineers.
Major E Blunt, R E, Field Engineer.
Major M C Barton, R E, Field Engineer.
Capt C L Robertson, R E, Survey Officer.
Capt L G Watkins, R A, Ordnance Officer.
Major, H Wharry, D S O, Staff Corps, Chief Commissariat Officer.
Capt A R Burton, Staff Corps, Commissariat Officer.
Capt C G R Thackwell, Staff Corps, Divisional Transport Officer.
Vety-Capt H T W Mann, Army Veterinary Department, Senior Veterinary Officer.

1st BRIGADE STAFF.

Major E A P Hobday, R A, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.
Capt G E H Dillon, 14th Pathans, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Capt C H Beville, Staff Corps, Brigade Commissariat Officer.
Capt J M Camilleri, 13th Bengal Infantry, Brigade Transport Officer.

2nd BRIGADE STAFF.

Capt A B Dunsterville, East Surrey Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.
Major C H Powell, 2-1 Gurkhas, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.
Capt G A Hawkins, Staffs Corps, Brigade Commissariat Officer.
Capt D Baker, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, Brigade Transport Officer.

Line of Communications.

Colonel V A Schalch, 11th Bengal Infantry, Commandant.
Major L Herbert Central India Horse, Staff Officer.
Captain C E Belli-Bivar, 7th Bombay Lancers Road Commandant.
Lieutenant W Robertson, R E Telegraph Officer.
Mr H C Sheridan, Senior Postal Superintendent, Post Office.

Base.

Colonel E H Bingham, 13th Bengal Infantry, Base Commandant.
Major A Cadell, 38th Dogras, Staff Officer.
Captain S W Lincoln, Staff Corps, Base Commissariat Officer.
Lieutenant C G Lewes, Essex Regiment, Transport Officer.

I have also the honour to recommend to His Excellency's favourable consideration the undernamed officers who commanded the battalions and other units of my force in a thoroughly satisfactory manner viz. :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A E Ommanney, Commanding the 1st Battalion, the Buffs.
Major C W H Evans, Commanding the 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. D. B. Rutherford, Commanding the 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry
Major F. Campbell, Commanding the Guides Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel A Montanaro, Commanding the 16th Bengal Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel J B Woon, Commanding the 20th Punjab Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Faithfull, Commanding the 21st Punjab Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. McRae, Commanding the 31st Punjab Infantry.
Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. T. Welch, Commanding the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.
Major C. A. Anderson, Commanding 10th Field Battery, R. A.
Major M. F. Fegan, Commanding No. 7 Mountain Battery, R. A.
Captain A. H. C. Birch, Commanding No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams, V. C., Commanding Guides Cavalry.
Major F. A. Blyth, Commanding 10th Bengal Lancers.
Captain E P Johnson, Commanding No. 5 Company, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.
Lieutenant H R Stockley, Commanding No. 4 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

I have also the honour to bring the following medical officers to His Excellency's favourable notice on account of the very satisfactory manner in which they carried out their duties, viz :—

Surgeon-Major C W Johnson, Army Medical Staff.
Surgeon-Major W A Sykes, D S O, Indian Medical Service.

I am greatly indebted to my personal staff, and I have the honour specially to commend the services of the undernamed officers thereof, viz :—

Lieutenant Viscount Fincastle, V C, 16th Lancers, Aide-de-Camp.
Lieutenant W S Fraser, 19th Bengal Lancers, Orderly Officer.

I have further the honour to bring to notice the good services of the following Political Officers, viz :—

Mr C E Bunbury, Indian Civil Service, Chief Political Officer.
Lieutenant C P Down, Staff Corps, Assistant Political Officer.
Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Khan, Political Assistant.

I also beg to recommend the undernamed Honorary Commissioned Officer and Warrant Officer to favourable consideration on account of the highly satisfactory manner in which they carried out their duties, viz. :—

Honorary Lieutenant A Watt, Bengal Sappers and Miners.
Conductor A Edwards, Unattached List, Staff Clerk.

The Rev L Klugh, Chaplain, Church of England, and the Rev R H Stevenson, M A, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, accompanied the force during its march through Buner, and carried out their duties most satisfactorily.

Rai Bahadur Lorinda Mal, Contractor to the Commissariat of the force, is brought to favourable notice by Major H Wharry, D S O, Chief Commissariat Officer, and I accordingly beg to recommend that his services may be rewarded in some suitable manner.

I regret that the Nabha Infantry, who were sent to join the Buner Field Force towards the conclusion of the operations, did not arrive in time to take part in them. I inspected the battalion at Mardan on the 30th of January, and was well satisfied with the turn-out of ranks and with the manner in which they moved and in which the men handled their arms.

DEATH BENEFIT FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I would ask the courtesy of your columns just to bring to the notice of the members of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Death Benefit Fund the proposed changes in the rules to be brought forward at the annual meeting this evening. I am a member of both associations, and would like that all our Death Benefit Fund members should also be the same, but I draw the line at compulsion. The Death Benefit Fund has, as can be seen from the report, had a bad year, and now to saddle it with the association membership and subscription will very likely wreck the ship. The suggested change in rule 14 is, I think, entirely wrong, as it will give permission to embark our funds in fancy fads. The funds are now well and safely invested. There is in the air just now some building proposal. In my opinion those who want buildings should pay for them. Certainly, the funds got together with no little trouble, for our widows and orphans, should not be embarked in any such venture. I would ask each member to carefully read the proposed alterations, and ask himself ere he votes if there is any necessity for the change, and if it would not be much better to leave well alone.—Yours, &c.,

C. W. S.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

These races will take place at Andheri, on Saturday next, and a special train will leave Colaba at 2-50, calling at Church Gate Street, Marine Lines, and Grant Road, and returning at 6-50. There will be a measurement of ponies held at the Bombay Gymkhana, at 5-45, this evening. Events Nos. 3 and 4 in the prospectus should have been described as "a Point-to-point race, about three miles."

A Bangalore correspondent says is is rumoured there with some apprehension that the British Resident's visit to the Viceroy just now, is connected with the idea of disintegrating the mining districts of Kolar from the Mysore Provinces and offering this State a district of the Madras Presidency in exchange. The reason is stated to be that the change is demanded by the extraordinary fact that British gold mining capitalists have not been able to work harmoniously with the Mysore Government.

THE COST OF THE PLAGUE CAMPAIGN.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EXTENT OF LIABILITY ADMITTED BY GOVERNMENT.

We give below the correspondence between the Government of India and of Bombay, to which reference was made in our paper of Friday last, showing the extent to which the Government of India admits its liability to contribute to the cost of plague suppression in the city of Bombay :—

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1897.

From the Hon'ble Mr. J. Monteath, C.S.I., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay;
To J. F. Finlay, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, Calcutta.

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence ending with Mr. Gamble's letter No. 2394-A, dated 28th May last, I am directed to report for the information of the Government of India the expenditure so far as it can be at present ascertained which has been incurred for the suppression and prevention of plague and the method in which it is proposed to apportion it between Government and local bodies and to request that provision be made for the further heavy expenditure which is rendered necessary by the serious recrudescence of the pestilence in Poona and the spread of it to numerous towns and villages in various parts of the Presidency, including the inland portion of the Southern Division.

2. As the Government of India presume, such expenditure on account of plague operations as ought to fall upon local bodies is as far as possible undertaken at their direct charge. Moreover many Municipalities which had exhausted their available balances by such expenditure have applied for loans, which on the whole amount to Rs. 4,72,200. The Karachi Municipality however purposes raising a loan of one lakh in the open market to repay a loan of that amount already advanced by Government, and when that transaction is completed there will remain for other loans from Government a balance of Rs. 1,27.800 out of the allotment of 5 lakhs to which sanction was conveyed in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 1233-A., dated 16th March 1897.

3. But the Government of India are aware that the greater part of the expenditure has been incurred without the intervention of local bodies and often in carrying out measures to which the local bodies would probably have been averse. In Bombay, Poona and Karachi, Committees were appointed to direct the operations, and in other places they have been and are carried out by district officers or others specially appointed by Government. Except in Bombay, it was absolutely necessary for Government to provide in the first instance all the funds required for such measures.

4. Now up to 31st August last the plague expenditure actually charged to Government in the current year under the head "24, Medical" amounted to Rs. 4,64,042. But in addition advances aggregating Rs. 2,12,992 had been made but not debited to the proper head pending submission of detailed bills, so that the total plague expenditure to be charged to Government in the first instance up to 31st August under the head "24, Medical" may be taken as Rs. 6,77,034, and it may be estimated that the total up to date is about Rs. 8,50,000. It is probable, however, that the excess over 5 lakhs will be recoverable from local bodies under the application of the principles proposed below. There has also been much additional expenditure, due to plague debited under other heads, the principal item being the cost of additional notice, but it is improbable that any part of it can be legitimately charged to local bodies, and it is unnecessary for the present purpose to take it into account.

5. It seems to His Excellency the Governor in Council be beyond question that all measures undertaken to prevent the spread of the disease from an infected area should be held to be for the protection of the public generally and that the cost of them should be met from the public exchequer. In certain cases such measures have been adopted primarily for the protection of a particular area, but they had also for their object the check of the general dissemination of the disease, and it is scarcely practicable to determine how much of such expenditure was for the benefit of the whole population and how much for the residents in a specified area. In the opinion of the Governor in Council the whole cost of inspection and observation of travellers by sea and by land and of segregation and medical treatment of such as are affected or suspected to be affected by the plague should be borne by the State. Under this view it is possible that the Bombay Municipality may be entitled to a refund of some expenditure incurred by it.

6. His Excellency in Council also thinks that local bodies should not be charged with any part of the emoluments of officers who have not been exclusively employed within their several jurisdictions, but have been engaged in advising the measures to be adopted in various places or in general superintendence, nor of officers who, although they devoted their attention for lengthened periods to particular towns, were not relievd of their ordinary duties. In the case of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and Civil Surgeons the question can scarcely arise, for it falls within the sphere of their proper functions to deal with outbreaks of disease in any place within their jurisdiction. Two of the Medical Officers sent out from England were appointed Plague Commissioners for the whole Presidency, and there is no reason for charging local bodies with any part of their salaries which would not as fully apply to the Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner or even to the District Executive Officers. On the same principle the whole cost of the Plague Research Committee should be borne by Government, although when the disease was confined to Bombay it was intended to ask the Bombay Municipality to contribute. But of course the pay and allowances of medical or other officers who have been specially deputed to particular towns or for whom it has been necessary to create temporary appointmentsfor duty in them will be a legitimate charge against the funds of the local bodies.

7. It will not, however, in the opinion of the Governor in Council be reasonable to require the municipal corporations of any of the towns in which Plague Committees have been appointed to pay the salaries of any of the members who are not Municipal servants. These Committees have, so far as the administration of plague measures is concerned, superseded the unpaid corporations, and as this step was taken mainly to prevent the spread of the disease, the residents of the towns should not bear the cost of the Members of Committees appointed to carry out this special measure. In the City of Bombay the Government servants who have been Presidents and Members of the Plague Committees have not been relievöd of their ordinary duties, and with the exception of Surgeon-Major Dimmock, who was held entitled to the allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem admissible under Article 101, Civil Service Regulations, have not received any special remuneration for this work. The other members are Municipal servants and their emoluments, including an additional allowance to two of them, will be borne by the Municipality. In Karachi also the Government servants who were members of the Committee were not relieved of their ordinary duties and were not paid any special allowance although in the letter of this Government No. P—1747-P, dated the 7th ultimo, to the address of the Government of India in the Home Department it was proposed that Surgeon-Captain Arnim, who was a member of the Committee, should be allowed to draw the plague allowances admissible under Article 101, Civil Service Regulations—a request refused by the Govenment of India in Home Department letter, No. 2435, dated the 4th instant. In Poona, however, the President has had for the greater part of the time to be relieved of other duties, and has held a special temporary appointment, and an additional allowance was paid to a member who is a Military Officer. The third member was for some time a Medical officer sent out from England, and has since his departure been a member of the Indian Medical Service.

8. As the Government of India are aware from the correspondence ending with this Government letter in the General Department No. 5509-A—3547-A-P, dated the 11th ultimo to the address of the Home Department, Military officers and troops were employed in Bombay, Karachi, Sukkur, Hyderabad and Poona, and are now again employed in Poona in searching for cases of concealed plague, conveying to hospitals those affected, segregating those who had been subject to infection and disinfecting houses, and they have received special allowances for this duty. There seems to the Government in Council to be no valid reason for relieving the State of any part of the ordinary pay of the officers and men thus engaged as their employment on this work did not involve the loss of any service to Government. In Bombay the special allowances may fairly be charged wholly to the Municipality, as the garrison is comparatively small, and Colaba, where the European troops are located, is isolated. The same rule may be applied to Sukkur and Hyderabad. But in Poona and Karachi the protection of the troops, which is a very important Imperial interest, was one of the objects of the strenuous measures undertaken, and a contribution from the State on that account seems to be fairly due. It seems to His Excellency in Council, that it will be an equitable arrangement to charge the local bodies two-thirds of the special allowances and to meet one third from the public funds. The local share for Poona will be apportioned between the City and the Suburban Municipalities and the Cantonment either on the basis of population or of income. With the exception of the five places mentioned above, troops were not employed to any material extent in connexion with the plague operations, though a detachment from Baroda was for a short time stationed at Randef in Surat for police duty, and a party of seven non-commissioned officers and men is now working at Karad. Whatever additional allowances are

granted in these cases may be dealt with on the principle proposed for Bombay and Sukkur.

9. Other expenditure forthe suppression of plague and for the medical treatment of persons suffering from it may legitimately be charged to local bodies, and if the views which have been expressed are accepted by the Government of India, the Commissioners and Collectors will be required to report the amount debitable to each. It will in almost all cases be necessary to treat the amount to be recovered as a loan which under the Local Authorities (Emergency) Loans Act will require the sanction of the Government of India. In order to relieve as far as possible the strain on the Treasury balances the larger Municipalities will be pressed to apply for sanction to obtain loans in the open market for the purpose of repaying Government, but few may be able to do so on favourable terms, and others may demur, thus deferring the time of adjustment. I am to request that in order to meet all cases in which the money cannot be raised in the local market within a reasonable time a further allotment of 5 lakhs may be made for the purpose of plague loans, against which will be put all the sums recoverable in such cases.

10. I am however to state for the information of the Government of India that it may not be found possible or at any rate expedient to recover from all local bodies the whole of the sums calculated to be legitimately due from them. Most of these bodies, if not all, are Municipalities; expenditure has been in some cases incurred in villages and towns other than Municipal, but most of it has been incurred by the District Staff and little will be recoverable on the principles above stated. At any rate it is understood that Local Boards will be able to pay from their current balances such sums as are due from them. The population of many of the Municipal towns is generally poor and has suffered severely from famine and scarcity which have paralyzed all industries. While large additional expenditure has been incurred by the Municipalities to combat the pestilence, the income has fallen, and indeed some towns have lost a large proportion of the tax-paying population. The imposition or increase of house-tax is always a matter of great difficulty and delay, exciting strong opposition. The enhancement or extention of octroi is always liable to become a burden on the trade of the country, on which general prosperity depends. There are at present no other means of raising a substantial Municipal income. It will not be good policy to lay on the Municipalities such a burden as will entirely crush them or make it impossible for them to carry on necessary sanitary measures. I am also to point out that if the term for repayment is made very short, the difficulty of recovery will be greatly increased. The Governor in Council does not dissent from the view that the expenditure is of a class which ordinarily should not be thrown on future generations. But a population afflicted and impoverished simultaneously by two most grave calamities of which one is unparalleled and unprecedented, cannot be expected to meet the consequent liabilities within comparatively few years. If the maximum period of repayment is extended to 20 years much may be recoverable which otherwise will have to be foregone. Each case will of course have to be considered on its merits, but I am to make these observations in order to prepare the Government of India for recommendations which may accompany the applications for loans.

11. In conclusion I am to point out that the amount finally debitable to Government has probably in any case already exhausted the grant of 5 lakhs to which sanction was conveyed in Mr. Gamble's letter No. 2394-A., dated 28th May last, while it is now necessary to carry on even more extensive measures than b fore. The pestilence is now more severe in Poona than it was in the hot weather, and it has appeared in several towns far apart and threatens to pervade every district of the Presidency. It is of course impossible to forecast the amount of expenditure which will be needed, but I am to request that for the present a further grant of 5 lakhs may be placed at the disposal of this Government, this sum being in addition to and independent of the sum of 5 lakhs referred to in paragraph 9.—I have, &c.,

J. MONTEATH, Chief Secretary to Government.

DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The reply to this letter was as follows:

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 29th December 1897.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4870, dated the 18th November 1897, on the subject of plague expenditure in the Bombay Presidency during the current financial year, and in reply to communicate the following observations and orders of the Government of India in continuation of the telegram from this Department of the 13th instant.

2. In view of the circumstances represented in your letter, the Government of India are pleased to sanction the incurring of expenditure on the suppression and prevention of plague in the Bombay Presidency during the current financial year up to a limit of ten lakhs of rupees in modification of the orders contained in this Department letter No. 2394-A., dated the 28th May 1897, sanctioning expenditure up to a limit of five lakhs only.

3. With reference to the question of the principles on which expenditure incurred on the suppression and prevention of plague should be distributed between Local Bodies and the State, I am to say that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council regrets that he is unable to accept the views expressed by the Government of Bombay in paragraph 5 of your letter. The cost of measures taken with reference to a municipal area for the medical treatment of plague patients, or for the prevention of the spread of the disease, or for the purposes of sanitation, cleansing, or disinfection, cannot be thrown upon the State, on the ground that extra municipal areas and residents have directly or indirectly received benefit from such measures by being saved from infection. A municipal body owes it to its neighbours to prevent the spread of infection from itself to them and cannot expect them to meet the cost of carrying out this duty, merely because they benefit by its not being neglected.

4. The Government of India agree, however, that the cost of inspection and observation of travellers by sea and by land, and of segregation and medical treatment of such as are affected or suspected to be affected by the plague, so far as it can be separated from expenditure on the sanitary measures above described, may be accepted as part of the general measures undertaken on the part of the State. They also accept the general principles laid down in paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of your letter, provided that they are strictly applied with due regard to the interest of the general tax payer on the one hand and of the municipal tax-payer on the other.

5. With reference to paragraph 9 of your letter, the Government of India sanction an additional allotment of five lakhs of rupees for loans to Local Bodies under the Local Authorities (Emergency) of the Government of Bombay that Municipalities may not be able to raise money on favourable terms in the open market, I am to say that the Government of India cannot accept the principle that they are under any obligation to lend money to Municipalities, merely because the latter are in want of funds: and His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is unwilling that his assistance should be given to any Municipality which is not making an honest effort to carry out its primary duty of meeting its financial obligations. In this connection I am to remark that the Local Government is invested with full powers of dealing with a Municipality which demurs to meeting expenditure which it is bound to incur, and to borrowing funds for the purpose where it has no funds; and these powers should, when necessary, be used to their fullest extent.

6. The Government of India are thus unable to agree to relieve Municipalities generally at the cost of the State, nor are they prepared to sanction any general and considerable extension of the period of repayment of such loans as may be granted in accordance with the foregoing remarks. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council recognizes, however, the financial difficulties into which many of the Municipalities of the Bombay Presidency have been brought by the disasters of this and the past year, and accepts the view of the Government of Bombay that some time must be given for recovery before a true estimate of the possibilities of repayment in each case can be made. He considers therefore that for the present the loans should be made on the stipulation that the principal will be repaid during the five years from the 1st April 1900 to the 31st March 1905. Before this period begins it may be hoped that the Municipalities concerned may have to a large extent recovered their normal position, and it will be possible to judge, by the examination of each case, whether sufficient cause may exist for the extension of the period of repayment. His Excellency in Council trusts that in this way it may be possible for the Government of Bombay to give such assistance as may be necessary and deserved, without any infraction of the principles expressed in this letter.—I have, &c.,

W. S MEYER, Offg Depy Secy to the Govt of India.

On January 24th last this correspondence was sent to the Chairman, Bombay Plague Committee, by Government and he was requested in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, to favor Government with a report showing the charges incurred by the Committee since its appointment, which will, under these orders, be payable by Government.

COLONEL ROBERTSON, in returning from Calcutta by rail, will pay a brief visit to the Gwalior Residency.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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THE FAMINE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

SECOND DAY.

THE Famine Commission under the presidency of Sir James Lyall held its second sitting in the Council hall of the Secretariat, yesterday, when the following evidence was recorded:—

THE FAMINE IN BIJAPUR.

Mr. R. P. Barrow, I.C.S., Acting Collector, Thana, said:—I was on famine duty in the Bijapur District as an Assistant Collector from the middle of December, 1896, to the end of October 1897. I was in charge of the Bijapur and Bagevadi Talukas. In December, 1896, I arrived in India from long leave in England and proceeded directly to Bijapur, a district which was entirely new to me, since the greater part of my service has been spent in Sind. I have no personal knowledge of the events leading up to the recognition by Government of the fact that famine was imminent, and on arriving in Bijapur I found relief works already in progress. I know of no real departures from the provisions of the Bombay Famine Code during the late famine. Not all the machinery of the Code was set working, because the conditions of the district made some portions unnecessary. Thus we had no Special Relief Officers: no Poor Houses proper; we gave no semi-gratuitous relief to weavers; and no forests were utilized, the reason for the latter being that no forests existed in my charge. The measures adopted met with signal success so far as they relate to the relief of distress and

THE SAVING OF HUMAN LIFE.

I know of no instance in my charge of death resulting from starvation, nor of death directly traceable to insufficient nourishment. The mortality was somewhat above the average towards the end of the famine, but that was only to be expected after the strain of the famine. I believe that no cases requiring relief were overlooked, except possibly, in the earlier days, some of the unfortunate purdahnishin women who were deserted by their male relatives and who were too proud or too timid to ask for assistance. These all obtained relief in the end, but some of them I think had a very hard time at first. On the question of economy I must speak with less assurance. The relief works as a whole were, I have no doubt, carried out at the least possible cost consistent with the granting of relief to all who needed it, but it seems to me there was a sacrifice of economy when so much labour was employed on turning out tons of metal, a great part of which will never be utilized and will be lost sight of in the course of time. The cost of gratuitous relief might be lessened by a change in the system of distribution; it is inevitable that when the officers in charge, European and Native, are anxious that no single case requiring relief should be turned away, a good many who do not require it should obtain it. I think it is open to question whether economy is best served by the State relieving parents from the necessity of providing for their young children. In ordinary times this is a burden which a man bears as matter of course, and it may be argued I think that in times of famine, provided work is made available for him, he should continue to bear that burden. If my recollection serves me aright, Mr. Muir Mackenzie, the Survey Commissioner, drew up a rough scheme providing for this matter, but I cannot say whether it met with approval.

ROADS, TANKS AND WELLS.

With all deference to the opinions of those who have more experience than myself of the difficulty of suspervising relief works, of the ways of the people and of the needs of the country, I believe that at a comparatively slight increase of cost much useful work might be done by relief workers. That it is cheaper to pay a little more and obtain a serviceable article instead of a practically useless one is a truism. In my own charge there were three wants—roads, tanks, and wells. The tanks were urgently required in what is known as the Don Valley, a most fertile tract, but one in which the people could scarcely ever obtain good drinking water. The Local Boards will in the course of time—a very long time—probably construct the tanks, but they are at present able to do only a very little towards it every year. The wells are required for irrigation and should I admit be sunk by the landholders, and the costs might be recovered from them if Government did the work for them. Large relief works, so far as my own experience goes, usually employ two or three thousand persons at least, and the following suggestions for theirprofitable employment are I think quite workable. On the opening of a large relief work all comers should be set down to road-making or metal-breaking as the case may be. After the work has proceeded for a fortnight or so and the Engineer in charge has the workers in hand, a gang of say a thousand should be told off to work through the taluka, making a tank in each village requiring it. This gang would of course be supervised by a competent officer, and their work would be constantly supervised and inspected by the Executive Engineer. Other gangs of say a hundred each to be told off under a subordinate to sink irrigation wells in the land of such landowners as wished it, and the cost of the work to be recovered from the landowner in exactly the same way as a takavi advance. The remainder of the relief workers would break quite as much metal as would be required for the making of new roads and the repairing of old ones; if not employed on metal-breaking they would be at work on construction of roads. The only objections to this scheme which I can see are (1) increased cost of supervision, and (2) the State would be undertaking part of the work which should be done by Local Boards; and neither of these objections have much weight.

THE DISTANCE TEST

is practicable at the famine, and under the name of "drafting" was successfully put in force by the Public Works Department in my charge, when the prospects of the coming season were fairly well assured. But in the earlier stages, I consider such a test most unadvisable. An example of this is to be found in the closing of large works in the Bijapur Taluka in the early part of 1897. I subsequently with the Commissioner's permission opened a small relief work which rapidly developed into a large work about a month before the end came. The provisions of Section 87 (*b*) of the Famine Relief Code are salutary if enforced from the beginning of the work. Their enforcement indiscriminately when the work has been long in progress and the people are more or less affected by the unusual conditions under which they have earned mere subsistence for some time previous is not advisable.

Further examined by Sir James Lyall, Mr. Barrow said that when he arrived in the Bijapur District the relief works had commenced. They tried to confine the relief to those who came under the Code. He was not fully satisfied with the work of sub-inspectors in all cases. About 50 to 70 per cent. of cattle were lost. The workers owned a number of cattle, but they died before the relief works were opened. He did not notice any difficulty occasioned by the payment being made only once or twice a week.

Sir James Lyall: Do you know whether any death resulted from starvation? No, I do not know of any case in which death resulted from starvation. I know some people died of diarrhœa. The labour was supplied by the lower classes such as Mahars, Deccanies, etc. In some places, though compulsory residence tests was enforced, that did not send away the labourers to their homes. A number of cattle were sent away to Malor, a village in the district of Dharwar. Advances were given to the agricultural people and these advances were desirable. Revenue remissions were granted, the orders of Government being not to press the people who were unable to pay and thus save them from coming in trouble. They asked the agricultural people to pay the taxes in the first instance, but if they were not able to pay, then they were not pressed into compliance with the order. He believed two-thirds of the revenue was suspended. Purdanashin women were given help from the charity relief fund. Tanks in the villages are generally useful. Cholera cases were not so numerous among the gangs as in the villages where it originated.

MR. SHEPPARD'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, acting Collector, Kanara, in course of his statement, said: I had experience of the famine in the Bijapur District where a population of from 700,000 to 900,000 was affected by a total failure of both kharif and rabi crops. Usually there is a fair kharif crop and a good rabi. Last year both crops failed. The total outturn from the area watered by rivers and wells was only sufficient to feed the whole population of the district for three weeks. Prices were much higher than usual, but not so high as in 1876-77.

Since 1892-93 the seasons had on the whole been favourable. The general population is ordinarily well off, *i.e.*, able to obtain a living. The district is entirely dependent on *timely* rain. Heavy rainfall not necessary. Irrigation facilities *nil*., the district liable to drought. 50 per cent. of the population has no reserve of money or food. These are mainly Mhars, Mangs, Lamanis, Dhangars, also many Musalman and Lingayat agricultural labourers. The extent of the distress was not less than that of 1876-77, and the severity would have been much the same but for the new railway and improved means of communication. A scarcity occurred in 1891-92, with the details of which I am not familiar. It was comparatively slight. The last distress was never under-estimated and assistance was given in good time. I feel certain that some people must have received relief who could have done without it. They were glad to come to the works because near their villages. When the drafting system was in force in the north of the district and the people refused to be drafted more than a certain distance, there were some who required relief and yet would not go to the works. They suffered until admitted to a Poor House or small civil works. No deaths from starvation were reported, and I personally was never aware of any. Drafting in the north of the district caused a fall in the numbers and some persons in need of relief consequently went without. The drafting did not bring fresh people on to the works as far as I know.

INEFFICIENT WORK.

I think I am justified in saying that the workers very rarely did their tasks properly. At first they were treated easily on account of not knowing how to break metal, and as the famine increased the supervision became less effective owing to want of capable men. The workers took advantage of this and did as little as they could. The actual work done has probably not been a full task, in the sense of being a hard day's work. I consider that residence on a work can be enfored without difficulty if it is not more than, say 15 miles or even 20 from the workers' home. Near the workers' homes it is difficult to enforce it. The people came willingly and with eagerness. They were clamouring for work from the middle of October and were anxiously waiting to see what would be done. They were excited owing to prices rising and feared they would starve if Government did nothing. The supervision of gratuitous relief was very effective, and I think only persons who were only in real want and who belonged to the specified classes received relief. I do not think that the gratuitous relief was in any way excessive or demoralising. It was exactly what was necessary and desirable. I think that all classes will speedily recover their former position. The forms of relief included metal-breaking along roads (large relief works). Special repairs to roads and tank (small civil works). Gratuitous relief in villages. Gratuitous relief in Central Poor Houses. Gratuitous relief in Branch Poor House. Charitable Relief Fund.

PERMANENT VALUE OF WORKS.

All the works would be useful if maintained, but they cannot be maintained owing to the poverty of the Local Board. Some of the work done will be permanently useful—such as the improved alignment of roads, and some portion of the metal collected will be subsequently utilised but by no means all. I doubt if there is much room for new roads. Very few tanks have been touched. Two large projects are available and I imagine many small ones. The workers will go a very long way to get to their houses even though it is necessary to walk both ways each day—certainly 8 miles and perhaps as far as 12. I think 15 to 20 miles would be a satisfactory distance limit. The workers would feel that they could get home in a day if necessary, and they would probably utilise the weekly holiday fairly often for this purpose. On the other hand they probably would not leave their homes to live in temporary huts on work and this distance without really being in want. Residence has occasionally and especially at the close of the famine been made a definite condition of relief. I should certainly make residence obligatory and ensure its being so by only admitting labourers from villages at least 15 miles distant. I believe that when residence is not enforced the relief works attract many persons not requiring relief. The high task and low rate of wage require more supervision than can ordinarily be provided, and consequently are most likely to be no real test at all. Residence is not in my opinion distasteful to the people to such a degree as to make them keep off the works in consequence. The Lamanis (gipsy caste) refused to go further than 20 miles west of Bijapur and suffered considerably. The women and children after a time were let into the Poor House, I think that drafting to very long distances would prevent relief from being effective. I did not hear of much malversation of extortion, nor any case of persons paying to be put on the dole. Each village had its ordinary staff of village officers, and extra Circle Inspectors were appointed who had to visit each village at least once a week. The population of the Bijapur Poor House increased in July when works were stopped in the north by drafting to the west, and immediately fell on a small civil relief work being opened. It rose again towards the end of September when more drafting took place to a distant tank fell when the rains ensured work in the field. The people at the Bijapur Poor House were largely Lamanis (gipsy caste), some Mhars, a few Musalmans, Marathas, very few Lingayats, two families of weavers. The mortality almost nil, one child died of diarrhœa, one man of fatty degeneration of the heart. Only a few persons came from distant places. One Maratha family had left their village and gone some 50 miles west and then returned and came 20 miles more to Bijapur. When works were available within 20 miles the capable persons were drafted. Judging by results

THE RATION IS AMPLE.

The doctor ordered special diet for sickly or weak persons but very few required it. When drafting persons from a Poor House to works or sending them to their homes I gave them food (I do not think that this is allowed by the Code) for one or two days to enable them to get there. It was most difficult to get work out of Poor House inmates for want of establishment. Inmates were free to leave when they chose. Voluntary departures were rare. Kitchens are always preferable to gratuitous relief at the homes. Each kitchen had a storekeeper in charge supervised by superior officers. I believe they worked well and that there was little fraud. The children were always well fed by their parents but money payments were a very attractive form of relief. The forests were entirely opened to the people. The forests had suffered from want of rain and were of very little use for grazing. Grass was sent in from Dharwar, Belgaum and Kanara, also a little from Khandesh and Thana. It sold readily in the towns but not so well in the villages. If it could have been imported in October and November it would have sold well everywhere and done more good. Later on karbi from Dharwar, which had the same freight charges to pay, competed successfully with the grass and though dearer was much more popular. In a future famine if the railway had sufficient rolling-stock and the same freight were charged (1 anna per mile) sufficient grass might be imported in October and November and subsequently sufficient karbi to prevent a good deal of mortality in cattle.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

I consider that expenditure from the Famine Relief Fund on increased rations is generally a mistake, as the ration provided by Government is ordinarily sufficient and it is undesirable to make the relief unnecessarily attractive. On the other hand, I imagine that most subscribers to the fund thought that their money would go principally to feed starving people. Similarly with orphans, I can see no reason why the fund should be called upon to support them when they can go either to a Poor House or works. The control of the funds is very largely in the hands of the officers who are working the famine and they obviously know when one form of relief overlaps the other. The existing general order should be sufficient. My experience is that all persons will accept charitable relief, and I think that shops should only be opened when there is fair reason to think that the rates are going up without reasonable cause and are likely to fall soon. In Bijapur we opened a shop which attracted all the labouring classes and "pro tanto" diminished sales in the bazar. Grain continued to be imported by the local merchants, but their prices did not go down until general conditions (principally fall of rain) had improved. Prices did not rise in the bazar while our shop was open. They very probably would otherwise have done so. The time to give relief appears to me to be the season for preparing the land and sowing it, quite independent of the acuteness of the distress. Funds were spent in giving clothing to destitute persons who were quiteunable to buy it for themselves, and secondly, in saving from starvation all the poor respectable families in the districts. The money doles to the respectable poor were most effective in relieving distress. The total sum so expended was not extravagant. I am quite certain that the Poor House ration was sufficient to keep all classes of inmates in good health. I heard of no deaths from starvation. Bijapur adjoins Dharwar and the difference in prices was never greater than one expected, considering the distance between the two places. I believe that many grain-pits were unopened partly for fear lest there should be a second year of famine, partly because the local dues payable on opening had become more valuable and still more for fear of the opened stock being looted. Private stocks were believed to exist but were held up. Export has been stimulated by the railway and roads. I think that private trade is quite ready to import freely in times of scarcity. There was absolutely no work for the agricultural labourer; all other labour suffered as well. The local weavers must have suffered from the competition but have I think adapted themselves to it. There was never any reluctance to go to relief works if within a resonable distance. Poor Houses were not liked at first.

In answer to Sir James Lyall, Mr. Sheppard said that when he arrived in November relief works had been started, but there were then no test works. Mahars, Mahomedans and others resorted to poor-houses, women who came to the poor-houses were generally weak, and they had children with them. The Municipality had its own poor-house, and they gave grain dole to the poor. Fodder was imported in the month of November. He was of opinion that if fodder had been imported in the months of October, November and December, the mortality among the cattle would have been less.

THE SUPPLY OF GRAIN.

Grain was supplied from Hyderabad and other places, but the district was never under-supplied. The trade was brisk at the time, and the price was not higher than in any other districts. At the beginning of the famine, the prices of food-grain was very high, but it went down soon. The charity funds had started shops for the sale of cheap grain. He used to buy grain from distant markets and it was managed through a merchant who was well acquainted with the people and who knew the prices. The different classes of people were not restricted to the purchase of the tickets for grain. They tried to sell the grain at a lower price. The mortality was not in his opinion heavy and he did not see people dying on the road. Witness never gave grain. On the day he left the relief work he had given the people to understand that the dole would be stopped. Karbi began to come in May and the Government was saved much trouble and expense. Grass operations would be successful if grass was brought in the district in the months of October, November and December. Whatever grass came into the district was sold at the price asked for. The population in the poor-house was largely increased in the month of July. Clothes were largely given to the poor by the charity funds. When the relief work was started he had at his disposal four and a-half lacks of rupees from Government and the greater of it went to the purchase of grain.

In answer to the Hon. Mr. Monteath Mr. Sheppard said that the opening of grain shops by the charity fund did not deter the grain merchants from importing grain. He did not discover any grain-pits in the district when the famine was over.

Mr. G. K. Apte, B. A. L C E Executive Engineer P W D Bombay speaking of the relief measures in the Bijapur district said:—Some of the roads constructed as relief works would not be of permanent service, as the District Board will not naturally be in a position to maintain them; and they will, therfore, fall into disrepairs and will eventually be abandoned. If the roads now constructed are all regularly maintained, there will be room for a few roads only. The total will not be more than 100 miles. For facility of management and for exacting proper tasks, metal-collection is very suitable, provided the tasks for different classes are fixed in due consideration of the hardness of stone, but the work is of doubtful utility; and as regards the class of labourers, who usually depend on Government works, this is harmful inasmuch as this tends to deprive them of their means of subsistence in ordinary times. The metal collected is not in excess of the probable requirement for 10 years. In my opinion construction of village tanks would be a better form of relief, and certainly more useful in the end, though the management would not be so easy. This, however, would not give relief to equally large numbers. Except in case of large tanks nothing can be expected from these by way of irrigation but they will no doubt be useful for cattle and for washing purposes.

The question of preventing all the people of a village from flocking to a work on account of its vicinity is a difficult one. I would, however, suggest

A REMEDY

as under. Soon after famine is officially declared in a particular area a nominal roll of all persons requiring relief should be carefully prepared by the Relief Mamlatdar and they may be employed on works as they are started. In case further relief is required by those not included in the nominal roll, they may be drafted on to other distant works as may be found necessary. The impounding reservoirs commenced at Sangogi and Hullor (Areshankar) may be regarded to afford protection against famine to some extent in part of Indi, Muddebihal and Bagevadi Talukas. It is possible to construct more impounding reservoirs. There are several perennial streams in Indi Taluka, and if masonry bunds are constructed across these, the water can be utilised for irrigation purposes by making suitable channels, so as to increase the powers of resistence against famine. There is no prospect of many impounding reservoirs being advantageously constructed. The Krishan River which runs through the district is often in floods, and large quantities of water thus run to waste. I believe that this water can be utilized for irrigation purposes by making suitable inundation canals. This would be a great help to the extremely fertile lands of the Bijapur District, particularly as one good watering would be sufficient to secure excellent crop. Perhaps it would be advisable to have some storage reservoirs as a safety to equalize the supply. Proper sites for these can, in my opinion, be found out; but this is a matter which requires further investigation. I also trust that the cost of maintenance can be realized by levying an extra rate on all lands under the command of the inundation canals proposed, and it is only reasonable to expect that cultivators who get a special advantage should pay in return for it. In cases of large works of special public utility so as to secure facility of management with economy, it would not be objectionable to take people even to great distances provided proper accommodation is made for them; only it would be necessary in such cases to maintain on village dole one member at least of each family, so that he would be able to look after the little property, &c., of the family as well as to afford inducement to the people conveyed to great distances to return to their homes after the works are stopped; or special small works may be started for such persons within a radius of three miles, as it is essential that the people should not abandon their homes altogether. Compulsory residence on works was enforced to the extent of huts erected. Residence in camps was not and indeed could not be made a definite condition of relief on account of the inadequate supply of materials notwithstanding all efforts to secure them. I am in favour of making

RESIDENCE OBLIGATORY

in case it cannot be conveniently managed by concentrating the works. The health was to some extent affected by cold and discomfort, but heat affected more than cold in many cases. Blankets would have been of great use in the cold season, but they could not be supplied. Some were, however, distributed at the beginning of rains from the charitable relief fund. The proportion of adult males to females was also fluctuating, but it was generally as under: 1 man: 1·5 woman: 1·1 child (working). A number of adult males were employed on tagai works, and though their wages were not in excess of wages obtainable on relief works, they found the work suitable, as thereby they could stay at home and look after their cattle, &c. Their women and children had to resort to relief works, as without relief help they had no other alternative. It was certainly necessary for the State to support their wives and children. The number of males also diminished when agricultural operations commenced and when vested interest, say of landlord and tenant, acted as an inducement to the abandonment of famine work, though the remuneration was not more attractive. Indeed the agriculturist bases all his hopes on his fields, and for them he would naturally abandon all other work even when this necessitates partial starvation, particularly when the season has sufficiently advanced for him to do something by way of securing crops for the next season at least.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS

are sufficient for task workers. They should be paid on or before the evening of the holiday, so that the head of the family can put together the earnings of the family and make his purchases on the market day. When payments are made for a shorter period, he is unable to buy the ingredients of his ration in due proportions. Payments twice a week without a bazaar are useless, and when a special bazaar is formed there is a tendency to sell inferior corn at high rates. The payments should be made by independent cashiers and even in their case the payment should be witnessed by a third party. There should again be no fixed cashier for a certain work. The Sub-Divisional Officer should often transfer cashiers from work to work. There is not much difficulty experienced in managing the aboriginal tribes of which there are few in the Bijapur District. They, however, do not work steadily and go from work to work committing petty thefts on their journey. The Lamanees, though capable of doing their task, would avoid to do it in every way posible. It requires tact to manage them.

In answer to Mr. Hingham Mr. Apte said that he had suggested the limit of the number to 1,000 while he had seen as many as three thousand men in one place. Channel works suggested by him are petty works and intended for those who remain in the village. The huts were made of bamboo and matresses, but that could not keep out the rains very well. He was of opinion that piece-work would not be suitable to the people in the Bijapur District but he had not tried it. As a matter of fact men do more work than women to bring in money.

In answer to Sir James Lyall Mr. Apte said that up to the middle of March children were paid in cash but afterwards kitchens were tried. Several classes of people first objected to their going to the kitchens for their food but when a few of the class, after their superstitions were removed, went to the kitchens, the rest followed them like sheep. Usually the children were fed thrice a day but when the number increased they were given food twice a day.

In answer to Mr. Holderness Mr. Apte said that when central works were started there was no great need of special works suggested by him. The workers were in good health generally but the weaver class generally live on good diet than the working class.

THE SUITABILITY OF PARTICULAR WORKS.

Mr. E. O. Mawson said:—For a limited number of labourers I think collection of metal a suitable famine work, because the work can be commenced without delay and can be continued or stopped according to circumstances without prejudice to the work; measurements are easily made and no professional knowledge is required for supervision except with respect to fixing the task; it is equally suitable for men or women and the carrying and the stacking of the material can be done by the weaker people and children. For large bodies of labourers it is not suitable because it necessitates frequent moving of the camps, or else, the accumulation of large stores of metal at a few sites, thus increasing the future cost of carriage out of all proportion to the value of the metal; it is difficult, and often impossible, to work quarries to keep up the supply of rubble without opening up a very large working face. I do not think village tanks are suitable for relief works, because this would necessitate small and scattered work; the tanks being near to the village would attract many not in need of relief; they would be difficult to supervise. These remarks apply only to task-work. With a limited piece-work system village tanks would be a most useful form of relief work. Speaking generally, I do not think residence on works is in itself distasteful to the people. What they do object to is the enforcement of sanitary rules and regular hours of works, but they soon get accustomed to camp regime. My own experience is that those in real need of relief will come any distance and willingly live in the camp. Every time a camp was moved, the bulk of the labourers who had come from villages within 6 or 7 miles returned to their homes, their places being taken by people from villages near the new camp. There were always two distinct bodies of labourers, (*a*) those in need of relief who, therefore, remained with the camp when it moved, doing fair tasks and giving little trouble; (*b*) a floating population of women, children, dependants and all the idle characters from the surrounding villages together with all those who, though not in urgent need of relief, were quite willing to do a nominal task for a minimum wage. I have had no personal experience of real test work, but the Code task-work system was found to be unworkable until fining below minimum wages was adopted and payment made in proportion to outturn of work. This is really piece-work in its most complicated and objectionable form.

SECTION VI.

(I and ii)—Payments should be made once a week, because this system is best understood by the people and they much prefer it to daily payments; it reduces the chances of fraud; it simplifies the accounts and measurements and thus requires less establishment. Payments should be made by independent cashiers, because the chances of fraud are much reduced by this method.

NO DEATHS FROM STARVATION.

Mr. R. C. Artal, District Deputy Collector, Nasik said:—The relief arrangements were not defective, nor were they insufficient or ill-adapted in any cases. Undoubtedly the relief given has been successful in its object of saving lives; and, so far as I know there was not a single death due to starvation in the Bijapur District. So far, if my memory serves me aright, the death-rate was not in excess of the normal, but if it was a little in excess, it was due to the usual outbreak of cholera in that district. In the late famine I believe there were more than one large relief work started in each taluka of the Bijapur District. There were at one time three large relief works in progress in the Sindgi Taluka, as there was a great rush of relief-seekers as soon as the early rains held off at the end of June 1897. Those whose homes were distant from the work of course resided in the relief camp but those who lived near it did not do so. The people as a rule disliked living in the relief camp, and it does constitute an effective and a fair test of necessity if properly enforced. The people did resort to relief works with greater eagerness and at an earlier stage of distress than in the great famine of 1876-77. It was, I believe due to the more methodical management of the relief works and to the payment of sufficient wages. I accept the view of the Famine Commission of 1879 that the grant of relief in the homes of the people involved the risk of

A TOO FREE GRANT OF RELIEF.

The risk was effectually prevented by exercising constant and careful supervision over this form of relief. It was given to those only who were really in need of it and were entitled to it under Section 57. There is, I think, only one important matter in which the scheme of relief measures prescribed by the Code is rather defective. It is with respect to the relief to be given to the weaving and artisan classes. As a rule, most of the members belonging to these classes are accustomed to do the work of the sort done by ordinary labourers. It is true some provisions have been in the Code for giving relief to weavers, but in practice they were found not to work well. For instance, if small advances were made to weavers with a view to give them relief in their own craft, so far as I am aware, there is no law under which such advances can be recovered as an arrear of land revenue, as is done in the case of loans granted to agriculturists, excepting by filing suits against defaulters. In these circumstances I am humbly of opinion that a special Act should be passed, authorising the grant of small advances to weavers on the same terms on which small loans are granted for the purchase of seed and cattle. The famine-stricken people were relieved by starting (*a*) relief works, both large and small; (*b*) gratuitous relief by the dole, &c., under Chapter V; (*c*) by starting poor-houses under Chapter VIII; (*d*) by establishing kitchens under Chapters IX; (*e*) by the suspension of the collection of land revenue; (*f*) by granting loans to agriculturists; (*g*) by granting relief to respectable persons, &c.; (*h*) by raising private subscriptions. All these measures contributed to the successful administration of the famine relief operations. Giving gratuitous relief in the form of village dole was highly approved of by the people in general. Next to this form of relief comes the relief given to agriculturists in the shape of loans, and the relief given to famine-stricken people on large as well as small relief works. Some provision should be made for relieving weavers and other artisans, such as gold smiths, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c., by granting them loans on easy terms to be repaid within a short period, say, of two years. A special Act will have to be passed authorising the recovery of such loans as an arrear of land revenue, as is now done in the case of loans granted to agriculturists. As a general rule, the relief workers lived in the relief camps, and only those whose villages were close to the works returned to their homes in the evening.

THE P. W. D. THE BEST AGENCY.

All the relief works, whether small or large, except tank works (which may be carried out by the Civil agency), should be carried out by the Public Works Department. The powers of control exercised at present by the Collector and Commissioner are, I think, sufficient to all intents and purposes. The Executive Engineer should, I think, be held responsible for the general management of works, while the Collector for their careful supervision. I think weekly payments on the day preceding the weekly bazar day should be preferred in the case of labourers on task-works. I think they should be paid to the nearest pie as worked out by the Ready Reckoner. Payments, in my opinion, should be made by independent cashiers and not by the gang Muharrirs. As a rule the practice was adhered to, but in urgent cases it was departed from. Those presenting themselves without tickets were not admitted. There were no hill tribes on relief works in my charge. When the distress was acute, it was found expedient to relieve recipients of gratuitous relief in poor-houses. Cooked food at the kitchens on large relief works was given only to those producing tickets from the Engineer officers in charge, to the effect that their parents or relatives were on the work.—No, the number of kitchens was limited and it was not therefore found difficult to maintain supervision over them. No, there was neither waste nor misapplication of food. They were placed under the direct control of Special Civil Officers appointed under Section 90 of the Code.—On economical grounds it is preferable to relieve non-working children and dependents by cooked food, while on administrative grounds it is preferable to pay them in cash. Large advances were made to land-owners and cultivators for land improvements, for seed, grain and cattle. Nothing was given for subsistence. I, however, regret that I have not got the figures for each purpose. In the Sindgi Taluka, I believe the collection of about Rs. 98,000 was suspended out of a total land revenue of about Rs. 2,17,000. No land revenue was remitted.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION

is quite beyond the means of subsistence available in a country, if not checked either by the exercise of prudential checks, as is done by the higher classes of society in or by emigration, must produce miseries of all sorts due to want of food and proper means of subsistence. The miseries of the general population witnessed in the recent famine were mainly due, I think to the large number of children each family had to support. The wages of the labourers have increased with the prices of food. The resisting power which the people showed at the time of the last famine was somewhat greater than that shown on the present occasion, as this time the relief was given in time and therefore there was no proper opportunity for testing it. Yes, people in general showed reluctance at first to go to a poor-house, but when they observe that the food given was good and that the caste prejudices were carefully respected they gave in. They, however, willingly joined the relief works as soon as they were started. They did not sell this time their jewellery and brass pots but they had to dispose of their cattle only for want of fodder. Great preponderance of women and children on the relief works was due to (1) a desire to increase the collective earnings of a family; (2) the fact that some adult male members were employed on constructing embankments and on deep digging and soil clearing, &c., out of takavi advances. Yes, I think the adult males got something more, and besides the labourers preferred to remain on private work near their homes even on smaller wages than those paid on the relief works, where they have to undergo some discipline also.

The Commission then adjourned.

SIGNOR GALLIAN, the retiring Consul-General for Italy, left Calcutta on Sunday for Bombay on his way home. Signor Gallian has been a leading figure for many years in Calcutta, where he has long held the position of doyen of the consular body. He arrived in the Presidency in November, 1876, after having spent a year in Bombay, and ever since then he has been a popular and prominent member of the community. It is no exaggeration to say that he has won universal esteem by his genial manner and unvarying courtesy, while to a host of friends he is endeared by a life of generous service. He is a Commandatore, and his large collections of Orders is a proof of the regard in which he is held officially. It is understood that his colleagues in Calcutta have presented him with a handsome silver souvenir.

WE notice that Lord Charles Beresford puts a new programme of ship building, to be fixed for a number of years, as one of the foremost naval needs. Anyone familiar with the scares and consequent waste of our earlier rushes, when once the nation had been aroused to its true position, will agree that anything that will avoid such hasty and wasteful expenditure for so small a result, is above all things desirable. If Mr. Goschen, while keeping his eye on other nations was also able to come year after year for a proportionate and steady increase in the Naval Estimates all might be well. But the old danger of blowing hot and cold, periods of lethargy and hot haste, may prove, we are afraid, recurrent. To avoid this influencing the steady progress and unembarrassed advance of a building programme it would be wise to settle what money is to be spent in a given period—so as to be entirely free of changes of Governments and party exigencies—and then leave it to professional men to introduce and adopt all the latest improvements in our ships as science evolves.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ALL the men for the Uganda Rifles have now been obtained, namely, 200 Sikhs from Bombay regiments and 200 Punjabi Mahomedan sepoys. There were no volunteers from the 27th Bombay Infantry, now in East Africa.

MAJOR FERRIER, R. E., is appointed Brigade-Major Royal Engineers, Tirah Field Force, and Lieutenant Bellew, 16th Lancers, Orderly Officer to Sir William Lockhart.

A REPORT received from Jamrud states that two Zakka Khels arrived there late on Thursday evening, and announced to Colonel Warburton that a large body of the clan were on their way to the camp. This would seem to indicate that the Zakka Khels desire peace.

CAPTAIN FRYER, A.-D.-C. to Sir Frederick Fryer, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, has been appointed to act as Private Secretary pro tem., Mr. Fell having returned to District work.

A CASE has just ended in the Srinugger Court in which the accused had sent anonymous abusive letters by post to several State officials. He has been sentenced to six months, imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 1,000.

THE Madras Government having allotted Rs. 25,000 this year for the Victoria Hostel scheme, the Public Works Department have taken the work in hand. Rajah Sir S. Ramasawmy's Hostel scheme for North. Madras has, we believe, fallen through owing to the difficulty of procuring a suitable site.

IN the final of the Native Cavalry Polo Tournament at Umballa on Friday the 8th Bengal Cavalry beat the 5th Punjab Cavalry by seven goals and five subsidiaries to two goals. The losers made a plucky fight of it, but were not nearly so well mounted as their opponents, nor did they appear to be in such good practice.

THE draw for first ties in the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournament at Meerut are as follows:—11th Hussars play Durham Light Infantry; 4th Hussars play 5th Dragoon Guards; 18th Hussars play 16th Lancers and 4th Dragoon Guards a bye. The many polo playing readers who are speculating as to which teams will survive for the final tie in this tournament, remarks the *Pioneer* may find some interest in the result of some first class practice matches played at Umballa. The Maharaja of Patiala very sportingly sent in his two teams, and came in from his capital by special train for each game. On Tuesday morning the Patiala first team played the 16th Lancers, and defeated them by six goals to one goal. On Wednesday forenoon the same Patiala team played the 11th Hussars, and defeated them by five goals to one goal. On Thursday morning the Maharaja's team again played the 16th Lancers. This was the best game of the three. The Lancers again suffered defeat by nine goals to three goals, the Maharaja scoring the majority of the goals for his side.

THE health report issued by the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy annually is always worth attentive study by those who have a care for the welfare of our sea forces. Particularly interesting is the fact noted in this work just issued that the returns of 1896 for the total force serving afloat may be regarded altogether as the most satisfactory that have been issued since 1856, that is to say, since they were first published in their present form. The aggregate number of cases of disease and injury rendered for 1896 are the lowest recorded during the past forty years, showing, as they do, only a ratio of 911·07 per thousand of the mean force. It is further to be noted that when compared with the previous year this return not only shows a decrease in the total force, but also on all stations excepting that in home waters. Furthermore, the death rate of the total force is less than that of the previous year, and although the invaliding rate has slightly increased there is also a decrease in the total number of cases entered on the sick list. No better indication of the hygienic advance in the Navy in the last forty years can be desired than that shown by contrasting the death rates from disease alone in 1856 and 1896; in the former year it was 121, whereas in the latter it is only 3·8.

THERE are some reminiscences of Carlyle in the February *Atlantic Monthly* (Gay and Bird) by a contributor who was formerly a minister in Langholm. He tells of an American pilgrim, who, on his way to Craigenputtock, overtook a countryman, of whom he inquired about the Carlyles. "Oh, ay, I ken the Carlyles. Tam is a writer of books, but we do not think much of him in these parts. Jeems is the best of the family; he sends the fattest pigs to Dumfries market." We also read:—"There is a story which shows that some of the other members of the family were far from regarding the author of 'Sartor Resartus' as the greatest of the sons of the house. The story runs thus: A gentleman, on being introduced to James Carlyle, the youngest brother of the author, ventured to remark, 'You'll be proud of your great brother!' But he had mistaken his man. James rejoined in the broadest of broad Annandale, 'Mee prood o' him! I think he should be prood o' mee.' A native of Ecclefechan once remarked to a visitor: "Don't go to Ecclefechan expecting to find worshippers of Carlyle. You will find that other members of the family are held in far higher esteem"; which seems to have been true.

IN the Chancery Division, on February 9, Mr. Justic North granted an injunction over February 11 to restrain Sir Robert Peel from removing heirlooms, consisting of valuable plate, pictures, and other articles, from Drayton Manor, Warwickshire, the family seat. In the same court, on February 8, before Mr. Justice Romer, an application was made to extend the foregoing injunction till February 18, it being stated that Sir R. Peel was in Paris, and had already removed there the most valuable picture among the heirlooms—a portrait of Lady Peel, by Sir Thomas Lawrence. The application was granted, with the addition of a restriction against selling or parting with the heirlooms.—In the Chancery Division, on February 5, before Mr. Justice Romer, application was made on behalf of Sir Tatton Sykes that the interim injunction restraining Messrs. Attenborough and Son from selling or parting with certain jewels, pledged with them by Lady Sykes, and alleged to be heirlooms should stand over for a week. Lady Sykes had made an affidavit, which the plaintiff had not time to answer. Further inspection of the Jewels were also desired For Messrs. Attenborough and Sons it was stated that they desired to assist the Court in every possible way. On behalf of Lady Sykes it was stated that there were six lots of jewels, two of which had been given by Sir Tatton Sykes to his bride before marriage, and if they were family jewels the mistake was not made by Lady Sykes. The other four sets of jewels had nothing to do with the Sykes jewels, and there was no evidence to show that they were heirlooms. His Lordship ordered the motion to stand over for a week, the interim injunction being continued on the usual undertaking being given by the plaintiff.

UNTIL we have the biography on which Mr. Augustine Birrell is engaged, we are not likely to have better account of Sir Frank Lockwood's professiona career than appears in the current number of th *Law Magazine and Review*, from the pen of "Friend at the Common Law Bar," who even succeed in telling a new story of the distinguished advocate A man and his wife sued an omnibus company fo £500 in respect of injuries the wife suffered by reaso of the negligence of a driver in the company's servic Immediately after the accident the husband wrote t the company alleging that his wife's injuries woul certainly prove fatal and claiming £50. This was th characteristic way in which Sir Frank Lockwoo presented the case to the jury:—"The case resolve itself into an application of the principle known, believe, to arithmeticians as the rule of three. When the husband regarded the accident as certain to prove fatal he claimed £50—that, you will observe, was a for a 'total loss.' His wife—at any rate, the bulk of her—has fortunately been spared to him, and she apparently enjoys the most robust health, though her spouse complains that, whereas she formerly scaled eighteen stone, her weight has been reduced to fifteen—a loss of three stones avoirdupois. The problem for you to solve, therefore, stands thus: As eighteen is to three, so is £50 to the amount of your verdict. With the assistance of my learned junior, I am able to propound as a solution of the problem—£8 6s. But as my clients have throughout desired to deal with the plaintiffs in a more liberal spirit than you probably consider they deserve, let us say in round figures £10." The jury promptly returned a verdict in favour of "Mr. Lockwood's figure of £10."

CYCLING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

THE Shows of the week have been thos[illegible]e at Sheffield, Wolverhampton, and Nottingham. [illegible]he last named town is, perhaps, the best known in Eng[illegible]ass next to Conventry, for the production of high-c[illegible]y cycles, the fashion in the district having been set [illegible] the establishment of the business founded by Mr. Thomas Humber in the neighbouring village of Beeston many years ago. Tom. Humber was a blacksmith who took to making bicycles in the very early days, and made them so well that his name has become typical all the world over of the highest quality in cycle manufacture.

Every year the Bath Road Club organise a fund to feed the men whose labour in life is to repair the roads in the most favoured quarter of suburban London, namely, that which lies to the southwest in the direction of the cyclists' Mecca, the hamlet of Ripley on the London to Portsmouth Road. The first of these Ripley Roadmenders Feeds was held last week, when a concert was given by well-known cyclists, who, for the nonce, turned waiters and made guests of the roadmen, and each of whom had a big night's entertainment, and left with an additional souvenir in the form of a packet of tobacco.

As surveyors who are cyclists are invariably keener on good roads than their brethren, so the actual labourers on the highway, when they know the cycle users take an interest in them, return the kindliness with a little extra care in the removal of flints and other obstructions.

Nottingham's fame as a centre of the trade is now supported by the fact that local firms employ over 50,000 persons, and employ capital exceeding one million sterling. The local show was opened by His Grace the Duke of Portland, who made an interesting speech on cycling, describing it as the poor man's carriage and the rich man's hobby. Royalty found sport in cycling, clergymen used it to visit their parishioners, medical men to see their patients, and thousands of people transacted their business or followed their pleasure by its means. The only hard word which the Duke of Portland had to say was a denunciation of the humpbacked scorcher, in condemning whom every genuine cyclist thoroughly agrees with the nobleman who is himself no mean expert in the cycling art.

The privilege of cycling on footpaths, though it has been successfully claimed by underlings of a foreign Embassy as a diplomatic right, is not conceded to the titled aristocrats of the country. Last week Lord and Lady Rosmead were fined a few shillings for thus trespassing where only pedestrians are allowed to tread, and no wheelmarks may be made. For it is illegal even to wheel one's machine, let alone ride it, on the path, and a fine has recently been inflicted on a person guilty of this extremely trifling misdemeanour.

During the year 1897 the number of fatal cycling accidents proves to have been seventy all told. Though this number is apparently large, it is small compared with the enormous number of cyclists now riding. The sad part of it is that so many of the fatalities were the result of rash riding on the part of recruits to the pastime, many of them ladies, who courted disaster through ignorance of the risks that await incautious encountering of traffic, especially on greasy roads, and who have come to grief by running away down dangerous hills without a proper brake or the skill to use the one they had. Of what might be called preventible accidents the total, if it could be separated, would be found exceedingly small.

A couple of lecturers have recently been discoursing on matters pertaining to cycling, one of them in Coventry, and the other in Birmingham. In Coventry Professor Ayrton, F.R.S., took occasion to eulogise the late Mr. James Starley, whose improvements in the cycle had such revolutionary effects in the development of the machine of the present day. His remarks were, however, chiefly concerned with the employment of automatic machinery, and he was bold enough to assert the undoubted fact that the introduction of machinery does not injure labour for long. It may cause temporary displacement of labour, but every labour-saving appliance must be a lasting benefit in the long run. This, though incontrovertible, was bold talk to men who at present labour in cycle factories. The other paper was a technical one on "Cycle Construction: Defects and Remedies," read by Mr. W. Arnold before the Birmingham Association of Mechanical Engineers. He dwelt at length on the principle of chain construction, and summed the matter by declaring that roller chains ran more smoothly than the block variety, but were more prone to elongation. The remarks were applicable to exposed chains, but if a rider (as he should) indulges in a gear case, the remarks would have to be considerably modified, as the plain block would then be spared the friction that promoted the invention and development of roller chains.

Mr. Arnold condemned the practice of making frames with brazeless joints, but this is a question that cannot be considered a settled one. The adoption by Messrs. Humber and Co. of a detachable joint for the standard pattern of their highest class of machines is evidence that at least some practical manufacturers have faith in this novelty. It is true, however, that a brazeless joint requires the very highest class of workmanship for it to be practicable at all. Everyone knows the nuisance of an ill-fitting pedal or crank, and to have misfits in the frame-fixings themselves would lead to endless annoyance.

A fire broke out in Coventry at a cycle maker's last week, but was extinguished by the help of the cycle brigades attached to the leading firms of the city. These brigades are voluntary organizations, instituted by companies to supplement the public department, which was altogether inadequate for the needs of the place. The Dunlop Co. started the movement, and a feature of the fire brigade development is that the firemen of one factory turn out to help when a neighbour—may be a rival—has a conflagration on hand.

The Show question is at present puzzling many critics, philosophers, and prophets, and it certainly does seem a superfluity of richness to hold in this country upwards of twenty cycle exhibitions in one off season. The cry at the big London Shows, was that there was very little new, and the same tale is told all round the country at these subsequent Shows. They are, however, good business for the promoters, as gates rule large, and there is a huge public interest in these things, and so long as that lasts the makers will surely be content to pay for what would be an exceedingly expensive advertisement if the public did not roll up in its thousands.

A young lady riding on her bicycle along a lonely lane after dark, a few days ago, in the neighbourhood of the town of Sutton, near London, was suddenly upset in the mud by two men in search of plunder. Naturally, the girl raised an alarm by screaming, and thus brought to her assistance a passing stranger, who, belabouring the blackguards with a useful stout stick, which he was carrying, delivered the captive. He came in for some pretty severe kicks himself, which, however, he would only put down as of small account, against such a chance of upholding modern chivalry

Some kindly correspondents in the daily papers have been drawing attention to the labours of the lads who are set to work on carrier tricycles delivering heavy goods. There may be a few cases here and there deserving of censure being passed on the employers, but, as a rule, the carrier boys seem to enjoy their work, and would much dislike to be deprived of their cycling, although it may not be the fastest and lightest form of the exercise. On good and level roads, these vehicles are exceedingly easy to propel at a slow speed, as they are invariably geared extremely low. There is another class of "commercial" cyclist which occasionally attracts public notice by one of its number getting killed or fined. These are the newspaper lads, who scorch on bicycles from the officers of the evening papers with huge bundles flung over their shoulders, and who catch by hairsbreadths the afternoon trains from the principal termini. The pace they go at, and their immunity from sideslip, and their general escape from disaster, are simply marvellous.

Every rider who orders a machine fitted with Dunlop tyres should see that he also receives with it a plated Dunlop inflator. Some dishonest dealers substitute an inferior inflator, and sell the inflators independently. Every purchaser of a Dunlop tyred safety is entitled to receive with it a genuine Dunlop inflator gratis.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth—go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT BILL.

THE sub-committee of the committee of the whole Corporation appointed to consider in detail the above Bill have reported as under :—

We have the honour to report, in accordance with the Corporation's Resolutions of the 17th and 21st February, on the question of the representation that should be made to the Legislative Department re[illegible]ding the provisions of the City of Bombay Im[illegible]ment Bill, No. 1 of 1898. In order to allow [illegible] most careful consideration of the reference of the [illegible]us, we have held seven meetings, and the [illegible]r enquiries is that we recommend the Corporation [illegible]o approve and submit to Government [illegible]e Department the following representation.

2. That, with re[illegible]erence to the words in the preamble of the Bill "a[illegible]d for the Presidency Police," [illegible]tions 38, 39, and 40, which and with reference to Sec[illegible] Police Accommodation appear under the head [illegible] Scheme," the Corporation beg [illegible] to point out that in the letter of Mr. Secretary Atk[illegible]s to the President of the Corporation, No. 5242, [illegible]eneral Department, dated 28th September, 1897, no reference was made to any such accommodation. It cannot be assumed, therefore, that the Corporation by their Resolution No. 7800 of the 29th November last, ever intended to approve of any clauses in the Bill then in contemplation, which might impose on the city any further liability in connection with the Police charges, and the Corporation are of opinion that, if it should appear that the introduction of such clauses into the Bill have the effect of enhancing the annual charges for the Police, then that Sections 38, 39, and 40 and the reference to them in the preamble should be deleted.

3. That the following clause should be added to Section 1 :—*Preliminary* :—After the figure 1900 " or any other Act for the time being in force relating to Railways in India."

4. That, with reference to Sections 3 and 4, the Corporation still submit that, considering the large interest they have at stake in the matter, the number of their elective Trustees should be five.

5. That in Section 5 the following words should be struck out :—" under rules similar to those which from time to time apply to the appointment of members of the Standing Committee of the Corporation," and that in place thereof these words should be inserted : " such election being made by show of hands."

6. That, in the opinion of the Corporation, the first elective Trustees appointed under the new Act should remain in office for a period of not less than two years, and that Section 11 should be amended accordingly.

7. That the maximum and minimum salaries of the Chairman and Acting Chairman should be prescribed in the Bill, Sections 18 and 24 being amended accordingly.

8. That, when action is taken under Section 35 in the way indicated therein, it should be with the sanction of two-thirds of the members of the board.

9. That the Corporation request Government to be pleased to amend Sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, and 33, so that, as far as possible, their provisions shall not clash with those of the Municipal Act relating to streets and buildings, the alignment of new streets and set-backs of property already sanctioned by the Corporation thereunder. And further that the new Act may embody the provision that all buildings constructed by the Board shall be subjected to the requirements of the Municipal Act and the by-laws framed thereunder.

The Corporation beg to point out that they have already sanctioned the formation of certain streets, the widening of streets together with certain set-backs, and the widening of thoroughfares together with the cost of set-backs necessary for the works, and have for many years past invested in such improvements large sums of money.

It is desirable, therefore, that the Bill should contain provisions that within a short period, say six months from the time the Act comes into force, it shall be incumbent on the Board to have examined schemes with plans already sanctioned by the Corporation and to have declared whether such schemes shall form part of the work of the Trust (vide sections relating to these points, in the Glasgow Improvement Trust Acts).

10. That, with reference to Section 43 (6), the power to appeal should be extended to cases of disputes as to the amount of compensation awarded.

11. That, pending the decision of the question of which the ownership of those portions of the flats which have been reclaimed by the Municipality, they shoud not be included in Part I of Schedule C, and that Section 53 should be amended accordingly.

12. That, as regards the proviso, Section 53, as to delay in exercising the right to reclaim land, the proviso should be so amended as to specify that only such portions of the particular area set aside for reclamation as has been abandoned and not reclaimed should revest absolutely in her Majesty.

13. That, with reference to Section 59 (1) (*a*) and Schedule C., Part I, the schedule should not include the lands to be reserved for open spaces as they will remain the property of Government and will yield no revenue to the Board. The capital debt, therefore, should not be burdened with such charges in respect of this land calculated, to hamper the rapid development of a scheme which Government and the city have so much at heart.

14. That, with regard to Section 61, the Corporation respectfully beg leave to draw attention to Government letter No. 5242 as above, wherein it is stated that " the Trust shall have the enjoyment of rents from reclaimed areas free for the first twenty years," and to express the opinion that that statement should be embodied in the Bill so as to secure that the period in question shall count from the date of the completion of the reclamation.

15. That Section 63 (1) should be so modified as to define explicitly that the annual contribution from the Municipal Fund shall be limited to two per cent. only on the total rateable value of buildings and land in the city.

16. That as the Corporation are fully entitled to receive from the Board the same rate of contribution in the way of taxation that is received at present in respect of the properties of Government and the Port Trust, the Bill should be amended in the way necessary to secure this.

17. That Section 69 (3) (*a*) should be omitted from the Bill in accordance with the modification in Section 59 (1) (*a*) proposed in para. 12 as above.

18. That, with regard to Section 30 and the liability imposed on them by the operation of Section 70, the Corporation are strongly impressed by the feeling that the Bill should be so amended as to permit them to express their views—within any such reasonable time as Government may think fit—on any scheme with necessary plans framed in accordance with Section 30 before such scheme is sanctioned by Government.

THE DISPOSAL OF TOWN SWEEPINGS.

IN December last the Municipal Commissioner was asked by Government with reference to his letter, requesting permission to the laying of a new siding for the transport of town sweepings to Coorla and the construction of an approach road on certain Government land on the Mahaluxmi Flats, whether the Municipality would be willing to take up the land on the terms stated below:—

(1) The land to be held on a lease for 25 years at a valuation or occupancy price of Re. 1 per square yard.

(2) The Municipality to pay annually a ground rent of one pie per squre yard of the area occupied.

(3) The lease to be prepared by the Government Solicitor at the expense of Municipality including the stamp and registration fees.

The letter added : " I am to observe that at the end of 25 years a new arrangement can, if necessary and expedient, be made according to the circumstances then existing, and to add that if the terms offered are accepted there is no objection to the work on the land being begun in anticipation of the execution of a lease."

The Municipal Commissioner having intimated that the Corporation were willing to except these terms, but without prejudice to the right of the Corporation as regards ownership over the land in question, the following Resolution of Government has been communicated to the Municipal Commissioner:—" The use of the land by the Bombay Municipality for the purpose referred to is sanctioned, subject to the conditions specified in Government letter No. 8955, dated 9th December 1897, and without prejudice to the question regarding the vesting of all land on the Flats—both that which has been leased to the Municipality by Government on sufferance lease and that which has been purchased by the Municipality from private owners—in the proposed City of Bombay Improvement Trust."

ON February 10, at a meeting of the Hampstead Board of Guardians, Mr. B. A. Lyon told an interesting story of the late Mr. H. M. Matheson, J. P. Mr. Lyon said that some years ago the present Japanese Premier, with one or two companions, was in London. They were only boys, and quite friendless, and got into some very doubtful surroundings. Mr. Matheson at this time came across them, and not only rescued them from their dangers, but put them up at a temperance hotel, had them looked after, and made them free of his own house at Hampstead. At the present time the whole nation was indebted to Mr. Matheson for his care of this man, who had become so illustrious.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully Soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfummed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

NATIVE CAVALRY POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE final in the Native Cavalry Polo Tournament was played off at Umballa on Friday afternoon before a very large gathering of spectators. The game was between the 5th Punjab Cavalry—comprising Mr. Chrystie, 1; Mr. McConaghy, 2; Mr. McBurnett, 3; Captain Templer, back; and the 8th Bengal Cavalry—comprising Mr. Gaussen, 1; Captain Dunberley, 2; Mr. Chapling, 3; Major Rivett-Carnac, back. The umpires were Captain Paterson and Mr. Simpson-Blackey. The general expectation was that this game would be a hollow victory for the 8th Bengal Cavalry, but all were agreeably surprised to witness the Punjab team play up so stoutly. It soon became evident that their weak point was ponies, and they were galloped over almost all through the game. It was also evident they had not much practice in high class polo, for their drill was weak, and they could not make any show in difficult situations. The 8th Bengal Cavalry pressed them considerably, but they averted more than one score by resolute defence, and, when they got openings by hard straight forward hinting, carried the war into the adversaries' end. Then they would be out ridden and would again be put on the defensive. The 8th Bengal Cavalry played a splendid game; their organisation was good; and with this and superior ponies the result was a foregone conclusion. In the third chukker the Punjab team made a grand effect and rapidly scored the goals, and by a fine long shot from the side mid-ground nearly added another, but this display did not last, and at the conclusion of full time the 8th Bengal Cavalry came out victors by seven goals and five subsidiaries to two goals.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 76! tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day, for Karachi, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirsa, 1,631 tons, Capt J Alexander, arrived in harbour on the 27th ultimo, from Delagoa Bay, 29th January, with a general cargo, and 197 passengers.

THE s s Henley, 1,469 tons, Captain R C Craggs, arrived in harbour on the 27th ultimo, from Batoum, 1st February, brought a cargo of 81,439 cases of petroleum oil. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE Dredger Mermaid, 388 tons, Captain C P de Costa, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Aden, 16th February. During the voyage she experienced fresh N E Monsoon to within 800 miles of Bombay and then light breeze.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Henley s	Craggs	Batoum, Feb 1
	Sirsa s	Alexander ..	Delagoa, Jan 29
28	Nubia (Transport)..	Henning	Southampton, Feb 6
	Mermaid (Dredger)	DeCosta.........	Aden, Feb 16
	Ras Elba s	....	Blyth

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Dumra, Russell, for Karachi.
" Imperator, Nicolich, for Trieste, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Sirsa, for Calcutta, &c.
" Booldana, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Baundara, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

Feb. ARRIVAL.

24 Malda s.....................Nash...........Rangoon, Feb 21.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 21—Steamers Astral, Knight Commander and Mount Sirion, ships Ladakh and Bann.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 28th February, 1898.

The Squadron will parade on Wednesday the 2nd March at 6-30 a.m., near the Queen's Statue. Dress.—Marching order.

The Annual Camp will open at Santa Cruz on Saturday the 5th March 1898.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Camp Mahaluxmi Bombay, 1st March, 1898.

1. Detail :—
Orderly Officer for to-day—Lieut. L. J. Robertson ; next for duty 2nd Lt. H. A. H. Payne.
Orderly Sergeant for to-day—Sergt. H. F. Zurhorst ; next for duty Sergt. G. D. Traylen.

2. The Corps will parade to-day as follows :—6-30 a.m. and 5-15 p.m. 10 in. R. M. L. gun drill. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties not to be worn.

3. Leave of absence for two months from this date is granted to Sergt. J. A. Geddes.

4. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date :—Gr. J. Crummy.

5. There will be a lecture on Ammunition, &c., at Dusk on Thursday.

6. The layers examination will take place on Friday morning, intending Competitors please notify the Adjutant.

7. By kind permission of Major Gore Browne and Officers G I P Railway Vols. a band will play at dinner, to-morrow night, Wednesday. Members who intend bringing guests to dinner, please give notice to-day.

8. There will be a Ladies concert after dinner on Wednesday.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1st March, 1898.

1. Owing to the Rifle meeting at Coorla there will be no Commanding Officer's parade this week.

2. The class of instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m. on Friday the 4th instant. Members attending should bring their rifles.

3. It is notified that the entrees for the " Tactical Rifle Meeting " will be received by the Honorary Secretary up till the 3rd instant.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Bo. Vol. (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association.—The matches will be fired on the following dates: —

Class A and B—Matches I and II on 1st and 2nd instant, and Matches III, IV and V on 3rd, 4th and 5th instant.

Class C—Match VI daily.

The other matches will be fired when the Range is available during the meeting.

The trains for Coorla leave Victoria Terminus at 5-30, 6, 6-35, 6-45, 6-55, 7-15, and 7-30 a.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, THE 28TH OF FEBRUARY, 1898.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Karwar, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the readings are nearly uniform. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Neemuch. The temperature both maximum and minimum is now above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Surat, and the lowest 47° at Sirsa. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy at Lahore, Rajkot, Bangalore and Madras. About a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo. The weather is generally fine and settled over the whole country.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th February, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·901
Temperature of the Air	degrees	79·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer		73·4
Dew Point		70·9
Relative humidity of Air................................		·750
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)...		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	86·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m).....................		73·0
General Directions of wind *		ESE, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*....................	miles	125

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 27.

10 p.m.	77·4

MONDAY.—FEBRUARY 28.

6 a.m.	75·6
10 a.m.	79·4
2 p.m.	84·8
4 p.m.	83·7

THE *Times* understands that the changes in the administration of the British South Africa Company, full details of which are set forth in the correspondence laid upon the table of the House of Commons by Mr. Chamberlain last night, give complete control to her Majesty's Government and its representatives, without interfering in any way with the company's financial responsibilities.

Fortify the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S
Trade W Mark
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
" We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
" We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
" The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said :—" I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
" It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA
VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINES.
M[illegible]RS.—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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Recommended by 3007 Newspapers
"They are a Treasure."
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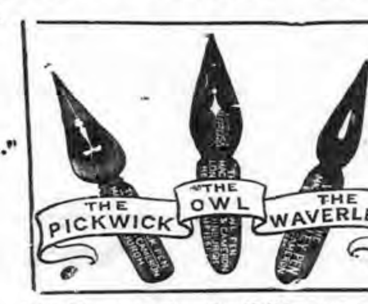
Sole by all Stationers.



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Standard
"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal
"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value."
Engineer.
They come as a boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.
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FLUID, POWDER, SOAPS, &c.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Valuable Book,
"HOW TO DISINFECT,"
free on application.
The SANITAS Co., Ltd.,
BETHNAL GREEN,
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GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta

EDWARDS'
"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR
THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.
"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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very efficacious for Horses in my Regt.
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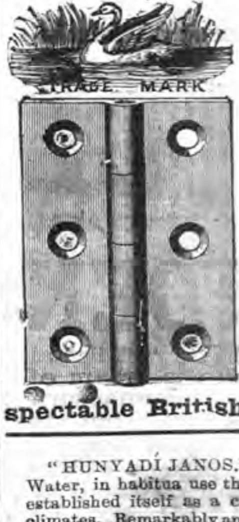

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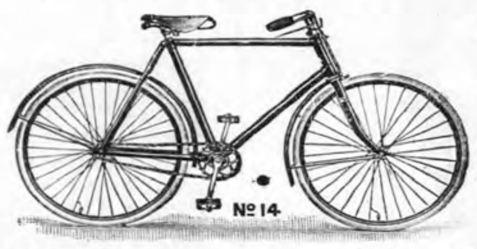

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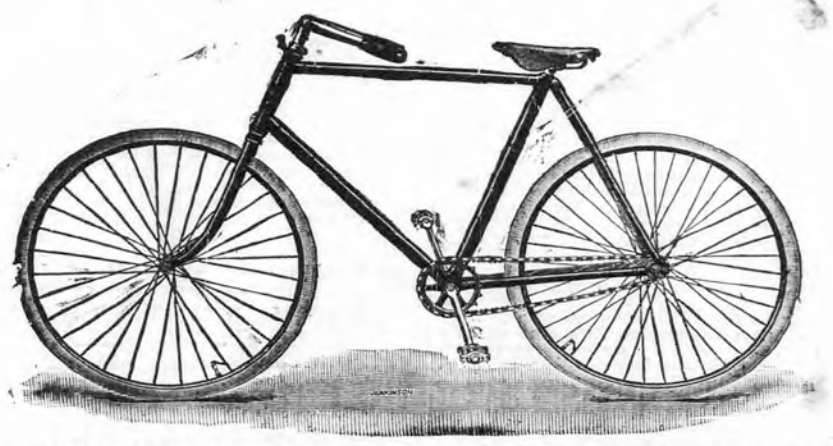

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